Infedel BOSTON RECORDER

And Beligious Telegraph.

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# RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY.

For the Boston Recorder.

THE JEWS .- Concluded. 3. Can it be said that the Jew will certainly be more liberal by becoming a Unitarian Christian? It liberality means, embracing the sentiment "No matter what a man believes if he is but sincere," the Rabbinical Jew possesses no such liberality. A liberality which portrays God as not displeased with the idolatry of the Heathen, with all the murder, and every other abominable crime which was ever perpetrated as a part of the rites of Paganism. This liberality depicts God as not disapproving of of enthusiasm though it leads to murder, &c. because the enthusiast was sincere. It renders unjust the past judgments of God on the seven nations of Canaan: and the other recorded divine judgments. For who can prove that the nuclent Heathen have been, or that the modern Heathen are, insincere? This liberality proclaims to man, Be but sincere, and you may rebel against your Maker and blaspheme him to his face, and sincerity Maker and baspineme him to his face, and smeerity will save you. These are consequences at which the Unitarian must shudder: but can it be shown that they do not clearly result from the premises which this sentiment assumes? But the Rabbinical Jew does not believe that mere sincerity in a religion will save a man; for he, as well as the Christian, has this declaration of God in his Bible. "There is a way which seemeth right to a man, but the end thereof are the ways of death." Certainly those charges against my brethren, (which if true would infinitely lower them in the scale of moral rectitude,) having been made either in the

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face of facts, or without evidence, are not the fruits of true liberality—the moral sense of mankind being judge.

Nor can any concord with true liberality be discovered in the declaration of the Christian Register made some time since that my brother Wolff the made some time since that my brother Wolff the missionary, was illiberal or wanted liberality or some such sort of expression. Yet this Editor produces no reason for such a charge, as far as I can perceive, except that Wolff was honest and bold opposition to Unitarianism. And Unitarianism. Are Unitarians more liberal than the Jews in bestowing of their substance to spread religious knowledge? The Jews in the countries where they have resided for ages are forbidden to make proselytes. Therefore ages are forbidden to make proselytes. Therefore which, were they real, would subject them to the halter! another obstacle in the way of such an enterprise. But have Unitarians, without any of these obstacles, proved themselves liberal in this respect? Or indeed can they show that they expend near as much as the Jews for their religious institutions? Is the liberality of the Unitarian more apparent than that of the Jew in elemosyenary acts? It is a than that of the Jew in elemosyenary acts? It is a fact that in a country where they have the means, for example, in England, a poor Jew is always assisted by his own people, and is not left to the chartity of others. Although acquainted with most of the congregations in England, I never heard but of one, an old infirm Jew, who was permitted to go to the poor house; and then it was for the sake of having a constant attendant, for yet they continually befriended him. It is the custom of the Jews residing in country towns, when not deeply distressed bernended mid. It is the custom of the Jews residing in country towns, when not deeply distressed themselves, that each family should in turn invite the poor Jew to partake from their own tables of the bounties of providence during the sabbath or the bounties of providence during the samual of feast day. These are mostly strangers and pediars. Lodging is provided for him. And if very needy, he is furnished with some small sum from the public funds of the synagogue at his departure. The lic funds of the synagogue at his departure. The Jews have various charitable institutions. And when any public calamity befalls other people they are not backward in relieving their temporal wants. Boston contains evidence that the Jew can pity the sick and afflicted, and can bequeath his \$10,000 to

according to their several circumstances, wherein do they exceed the Jew in true liberality? And is there any moral advantage in Unitarianism over Judaism in this respect? 4. Unitarianism does not tend, in similar circum-

relieve the distresses of Gentiles. Can Unitarians show more evidence of liberality in this respect than the Jew? And if they do not exceed the Jews in relieving the temporal wants of man, and if they

do not bestow more than the Jews in sustaining and spreading their respective religious institutions

middle ages. 5. Facts show that Unitarianism does not, in like cumstances, promote better morals than Judaism. If Unitarians deny this, let the point be settled by evidence. Except when constrained, I cannot descend to personalities, or refer to the lives of chief men in any party, to make a comparison of individual morals, particularly at a time when such an expose is going forward. The result, then, of our questions and inquiries is; as there is so little difference between the articles of belief of the modern Jews, and those of the Unitarians, and as there is no adequate object in the faith of the latter to induce the Jew to embrace it, either in its offers, or its moral effects, &c. the hope that Unitarians would ever effect a material change among the

Jews, is preposterous.

Evangelical Christians! You that believe what are termed the doctrines of grace; you may see, the Jews have nothing to hope from Unitarianism. It meets not their case. Your religion alone profers them help when the hope of salvation by the Your religion alone profers an atoning Saviour, whose blood can cleanse the sin-polluted soul, and cause it to stand pure before the throne of God. Your faith alone offers a Divine Saviour, so that the Jew has no fear, in trusting him, lest he fall under the curse denounced against him who put-teth his trust in an arm of flesh. The divine Sa-viour and the influences of the Holy Spirit in renewing the heart, in removing sinful feelings, and binding the heart to God by love, which your religion alone proffers, are exactly adequate to their true necessities. Can you, kindred in Christ, continue to fold your hands and refrain from sending them the word of life? Know you not that by their fall salvation came to the Gentiles? Have you not enjoyed the blessing thus gained long enough to know its value, that you forget the declaration that through your mercy they are to obtain mercy: Do you say, we have tried it by the A. S. M. C. J. of New-York, and we have been disappointed, and have since been inactive? Was Paul of Tarsus, a Jew, discouraged with his sufferings, when preaching Christ to the Gentiles? Did small difficulties discourage him? Will you leave the work to a small band of devoted females? Up! the work is great. The Jews are in many place

stretching out their hands to you for Bibles and for Tracts. The Lord has made bare his arm for de-

liverance. The power of the Talmud is dissolving, prejudices are vanishing. Wherever the Missionaries have been in Germany and Poland, the descendants of Abraham begin to feel that God is indeed with the Christians. Have those Jews, the Apostles, suffered martyrdom in preaching Christ to the Certifical Advances. Christ to the Gentiles? And will you still refuse to send Missionaries to their brothren to break unto them the bread of life! Look on England, and see how much they are doing in behalf of the Jews. They find no cause to fold their hands—no difficulties have interrupted their charities and benevolent action. Shall that which is no difficulty to the church of Engand put the sons of the Puritans to a full stand? By the atoning blood of Christ, of the seed of Abraham, I beseet you to arouse to energetic action in promoting the salvetion of my the section Advantage, it is alwation of my benighted brethren according to the flesh.

A Son of Jacob.

THE SABBATH.

From the Spirit of the Pilgrims. REVIEW of a Report of the Committee, to whom was referred the several petitions on the subject of Mails on the Sabbath, presented to the Senate of the United States, January 16, 1829, by the Hon. Mr. Johnson, Chairman of said Committee. [Continued.]

Nor is misrepresentation the full measure of retribution with which the petitioners are visited. It is insinuated that they are a combination to change the government from a civil to a religious institu-tion. To make such an attempt would be treason, and the punishment of treason is death. But what have the petitioners done? Have they metin mid-night conclave, or in tumultuous assemblies, or assailed the government with the language of authority or menace? What unlawful word have they spoken? What unlawful act have they done? Have not religious persons the same right as others to petition Congress? And when they have done so, are they to be denounced before the nation as a treasonable combination to change the government made some time since that my brother woll the missionary, was illiberal to wanted liberality or some such sort of expression. Yet this Editor produces no reason for such a charge, as far as I can perceive, except that Wolff was honest and bold enough to declare opinions, which were in direct opposition to Unitarianism. This would seem to say that liberality with the Editor of the Register product of the product of the Register product of the register product of the p

what is produced by the concurrent feeling of grief and alarm among wise and good men, at beholding the influence of the Sabbath impaired, by a conspicuous and all pervading governmental sauction.— And no means have been resorted to, but such as the Constitution guarantees, the nature of the case demands, and all men adopt on other subjects to bring out an expression of public sentiment.

The Report moreover denies to Christians the exercise of their civil rights. The right of peti-

tioning is guaranteed to all citizens alike. object of petitioning is, by a statement of facts and arguments, and the exhibition of public sentiment, to influence the government; and this the Report implies all persons may do, but religious persons.— Should they, alarmed by any supposed encroachment upon the religious or moral interests of the community, venture to petition, they must be rejected,—for the prevention of a religious despotism, and THE PRESERVATION OF RELIGIOUS LIEERTY Alas! where is religious liberty now, if Christians

may not petition Congress!
We admit that Christians, as such, ought not to attempt to influence the administration in things merely secular, beyond the unobtrusive influence of their silent suffrage; and ought not to become po-litical partisans, heated and agitated by all the little and great desputes which must ever attend popular governments; and ought never to attempt, or be permitted, to make the government a religious instead of a civil institution. But it is not a civil, but a moral effect for which the petitioners ask, & one in their view indispensable to the perpetuity of our republican institutions. Nor do they request Congress to do anything by positive legislation to support or even to protect the Sabbath. To the laws of the States, and moral influence and public senti-ment they look for this. It is their desire to 're-4. Unitarianism does not tend, in similar circumscances, to advance the intellectual powers more than Judaism. I appeal to history, especially to the learned Jews who flourished in Spain in the middle agree. promulgate to the world the Gospel of their Saand they only request that Congress will not obstruct them in their work, by impairing the moral energy of the Sabbath, on which, under God, all their success depends;—and they are told about eligious combinations to effect a political object, and the danger of a religious despotism!

Is the maxim settled, then, that the government an do nothing injurious to the interests of republicanism and virtue, or that if they do, religio sons must exert no influence to prevent the evil? Should infidelity begin to turn the influence of the government against religion, might not the injured petition? Should Congress war upon national morality by building distilleries all over the land, might not the friends of Religion, beholding their demoralizing influence, petition Congress to discontinue them? Would this be an unlawful attempt to influence government by a religious combination? To whom does it more properly appertain than to the religious community, to watch over the interests of morality, and to send into the halls of legis-lation the voice of respectful, affectionate, but earn-

est expostulation? The Report perverts and misapplies historical facts, in respect to religious usurpations upon the institutions of civil government. The Report reasons as if the facts were, that religious people have been accustomed to seek and to gain an insidious ascendency over governments; whereas the facts are, that governments, to augment and perpetuate their power, have usurped the rights of the people. Priests have indeed been the instruments, but they have been hirelings, appointed and supported by the government, and not by the people. There is no instance in the annals of the world, in which ministers, chosen and supported by their people, or chur-ches, in the full and intelligent enjoyment of religious liberty, ever attempted to usurp an ecclesias-tical dominion, and introduce a religious despotism. The facts assumed to excite so much odium, and bring so much jealousy upon the religious com-munity of this nation, are facts that never happen-ed. The truth is, that Christianity, in its doctrines

and institutions, is theoretically, experimentally, and practically, republican in its tendency. Despotic governments know this, and have therefore never permitted Christianity to go out among their people in all her simplicity, loveliness, and power. They have corrupted her doctrines, bribed her priesthood, and encumbered her movements by

state garments which they have compelled her to wear; while the history of the church presents a continued effort of good men to throw off these encumbrances, and of government to keep religion in chains. And if we may trust infidel or Christian historians, a great proportion of the civil and religious liberty of the world has resulted from the efforts of the pious to obtain religious liberty. None forts of the pious to obtain religious liberty. None were more determined advocates of religious liberty, than the Fathers of this land, who broke from the religious establishments of Europe, and by whom, in their colonial state, all the elements of our civil in their colonial state, all the elements of the spirit which burst out in the Revolution, achieved our independence, and breathed itself into our State and national governments. None, in that tremendous conflict of an infant republic with a giant nation, were more influential in rousing the zeal, and sustaining the courage of the people, or made greater as crifices, than the ministers and their pious ter sacrifices, than the ministers and their pious hearers. Nor to the present hour has the flame hearers. Nor to the present hour has the flame hearers and churches of this nation hearers to be should the ladies unanimously response to the ladies here, then, power to close the doors of every theatre in the city, and thus stop one deadly current that is hurrying our youth to should the ladies unanimously response he union of church and State. Religion does not ob-literate intellect, nor blot out memory, nor subvert the judgment, nor inspire ambitious and sinis-ter designs. There is reason, and philosophy, and talent, and learning, and patriotism, and political visdom, and integrity, among the religious portion of the community. Nor have they done anything to forfeit the confidence, or to justify an attempt to fa sten upon them the suspicion, of their fellow citizens. They know, as well as any can teach them, that the alliance of church and State, corrupts religion, and tends to despotism, and have no more degion, and tends to despotism, and have no more desire than others to bequeath degradation and bondage to their posterity. They feel that it is the glory of our nation, that it is not cursed, as other nations have been, with the union of church and State, and the perplexed legislation about forms of worship, and the establishment of creeds; and so far are they from desiring a national religion in any one denomination, or by the amalgamation of all, that no class of the community would regard such an attempt with more abhorrence, or meet it with

a more determined resistance.

Why, then, are the sins of Popery, visited upon Protestants, and the sins of despotic governments and national religions visited on the Christians of a republic who abnor them, and who were the provi-dential instruments by which God prepared deliverance, and established at length the fair fabric of our civil and religious institutions—at once the admiration and the hope of the world? And why do the honorable Committee forget that the last horri-ble despotism which arose on the ruins of civil and religic us liberty, was reared by atheists, who oblit-erated the Sabbath, and denied accountability, and with the sweet words of liberty and equality on their tongues, waded in blood.—[To be Concluded.]

> For the Boston Recorder THE REATHEN.

Mes srs. Editors,—It was with much pleasure that I noticed in one of your late Journals, a premium offer ed for the best. Tract on the Character and Prospects of the Heathen."

Such a tract in my judgment is a disideratum in the Churches. It is true that much has been said, and written on the subject; but after all, up to the

present time the truth respecting the character and prospects; of the heathen, is poorly understood, hardly helieved and comparatively little felt. By the public ations of the day much light has been scattered over the land, but this light should be collected; and the rays made to converge, till they shall pour an intensity upon our vision that will place the whole object in engrossing view. This must be done till the churches shall see and believe, and feel that the heathen are in a perishing condition.

—Till every individual who bears the name of Jesus, shall realize that at least five hundred millions are still destatute of that knowledge of Christ Jesus and him cru sified, without which he himself would despair of 'the favour of God! It was the consideration that men were lost, and that there was no eye to pity nor arm to save, that brought a Saviour from heaven to earth. Let now this same consideration be brough at to bear with all its weight on the heart of every Christian, let them see that all who are destitute of the Gospel, are as really destitute of a Saviour as it he had never visited our world, and I doubt not that the church will rise as one man and come up to the help of the Lord against the migh-

ty. The y vill then engage heart and hand in sending the G ospel to the ends of the earth, thus maksing of the cheerful giver upon any individual, you must pla ce before him the object in its true magni-It you would enlist in any cause, the effectual ferver it prayer of the righteous man that availeth much, you must bring that cause before him in all its len gth and breadth. Christ has commanded his disciples to go into all the earth and preach the Gospel to every creature,-and no doubt he will give thein the means as fast as they shall be needed execute the plans of the church. The great difficulty which must be encountered is, that the church is not half awake on this subject. And they sleep be cause their belief as to the character and rospect s of the heathen is very faint. Place this ubject before the Christian world with all its vivid reality, and how many of those who hope to be redeemed by his blood who for our sakes became poor, will be ashamed of the parsimony with which they have entered the lists of benevolence. But I

For the Boston Recorder

"() HUSBAND, DO LET US GO HOME." The is said a lady in the theatre as the curtain rose and exhibited a female almost in nudity, reclining; in a most indecent attitude. This lady had not been sufficiently seasoned in the fashionable world, to gaze calmly on such an exhibition; therefore s he turned herself from the disgusting object, and b logged her husband to leave the house. But and indesty, begged his blushing bride "to look once; more before she retired." O how many have beer I ruined by looking once more at vice and im-

t a time when so much is said by statesmen and lanthropists on the importance of supporting our civil and religious institutions, cannot the Ladie s do something towards strengthening the pillar s of our Republic? Let none be alarmed at the su ggestion. Under God, what is to sustain our re publican form of government? Is it not the virtue and morality of the people? And have the ladies no influence in clayating or depressing the ou r civil and religious institutions, cannot es no influence in elevating or depressing the tone f morals through a community? Were female straint wholly taken off from society, would not consider the straint wholly taken of from society, would not consider the straint of the he effect be like a smothered flame bursting out midst a world of combustibles; and where would a the checked? Regard to character or fear of law, would be but puny engines to arrest its devouring

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cnough that our mechanics, our labourers, our strong men, our gifted men and our youths are engaged in the great work. Our women must be

solve not to enter the theatre, would the houses be filled? and were there no ladies would there be many gentlemen? Is any father so enchanted with the modesty and purity of actresses, as to wish his daughters to copy them, then let him permit her to frequent the theatre, and with her lover gaze on exhibitions, which, should she imitate at home, might be punished by disinheritance; though most unjustly, because the parent by introducing her to the theatre has done much towards forming her taste, and surely he ought not to frown in private, on what he sanctions in public. Every parent is entrusted with the education of his children, and will certainly be careful to introduce them to such models as will be safe for them to imitate. It is in vain to say "evil to him that thinketh evil;" ob-jects which meet the eye as well as sounds that enter the ear, have an influence on the mind and mor-als. Time was, when a known libertine was an ob-

ject of abhorrence and detestation, and a young la-dy felt herself almost contaminated if but his shadow crossed her path; but in these days of refinement how changed are things. Now she invites him to her parties, and by politeness and attention distinguishes him as a favorite. How will such a man estimate female virtue?

Does any father soberly think, that a courtes an will

Does any father soberly think, that a courtesan will make the best companion, the most tender and faithful mother? That she will train up her children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, and fit them to fill important stations in our halls of legislation, or to adorn the more humble walks of life? What do we find to be the fact? let me look into the families of the rich and fashionable; are their children distinguished for this relative and movel. children distinguished for their virtue and morality, and do their sons promise to become pillars in

our happy republic, and their daughters polished corner stones of our churches? There may be exceptions, but surely it is good policy to train chil-dren up in the way in which they should go. If there be any father so vile as to prefer his sons should be debauchees and his daughters courtesans, then let him teach them, that all modesty is a cob web, all restraint tyranny, and all religion super-stition. Let too his sentiments prevail in our coun-

try, and we shall soon learn what tyranny is, and what religion is not.

March 4, 1829. From the New-York Observer

AN ATHEIST CONVERTED BY ONE WORD. In a work entitled, "Religion considered as the

only basis of happiness and true philosophy," is mentioned the following incident—
"Others, after having doubted all their lives, change in a moment their sentiments and disposi-I know a man of great sense and very high tions. I know a man of great sense and very night character, whose conversion was brought about by a single word. He was yet in the age of the pas-sions; he had never possessed the least principle of religion; and he prided himself upon being an athe-

religion; and he prided himself upon being an athe-ist. One day in the presence of an ecclesiastic, c ually distinguished by his eminent virtues and talents, he affected to brave all decorum, which ought at that instant to have constrained him to hold his tongue at least; and after having given him a detail of his sentiments and opinious, he ironically added, that according to every appear-ance he should never be converted. Ah, exclaimed the ecclesiastic, who till then, had been silent, if you could then but hope! He said no more—he got up, and went out. But these words made a deep iming the G ospel to the ends of the earth, thus making known a Saviour to millions and millions of souls, who in all probability will otherwise go to remedile as despair. If you would secure the blessian word and affected. A crowd of new reflections presented themselves to his mind—new reflections presented themselves to his mind he longed to see and converse with the man who had produced in him so strange a revolution. The next day he even went in search of him; -he opened to him his heart, asked his advice, hearkened to him with attention, with eagerness; and from that moment renounced forever the vain sophisms of false philosophy. Such is the power of grace, it produce in a moment the most surprising metamorphosis, and its effects ever confound the incredulous observer, who shall be acquainted with

## HOME MISSIONS.

For the Boston Recorder Extract of a letter from a Missionary, dated De-

cember 29.
"Our Sabbath assemblies have been larger than during the last winter—owing perhaps to several causes;—but I hope partly at least, to an increasing love for the public worship of God; many who one year ago were inconstant, have become regular in their attendance; and in so far as respects the interests of the society, success has attended our efforts, beyond the hopes of the most sanguine who engaged in the settlement of the ministry here; engaged in the settlement of the ministry here; and though it has not equalled my wishes, still when we consider the nature and habits of a coun-try society—the fact that causes operate slowly upon such a population—that it is fixed, and increases little except by natural growth, and also the fact, that most when I came, either belonged or professed to belong to some society,—success has equalled what ought to have been sober expecta-"A wise master builder" must have materials provided,—he cannot create them, and an orworkman cannot build without them with

greater case."
Remark. There is much in this statement that deserves to be considered. When a parish has gone to decay in Massachusetts, it is not like a building laid in ruins by a whirlwind—whose ma-terials are simply parted and scattered and partially broken-but like a building whose beams and rafters have been taken down one after another by a subtle workman and wrought into other buildings of various shapes and sizes—leaving nothing be-hind but some odd parts of the foundation, and a few sturdy posts that had defied the power and eraft of the Waster. And the man of God who attempts to repair such ruins-after clearing away

the rubbish, and restoring the foundations, has a the rubbish, and restoring the foundations, has a more arduous task before him than at once appears to a superficial observer. To take down other buildings for timber to repair his own is a delicate if not dangerous business—to go into the forests and cut new timber he cannot, for the forests are cleared away and every stick is marked and appropriated. What can he do?—Wait he must, till a new transport of the control of the superficient of the control of the control of the superficient of the control of the con new growth come forward, unless some convulsion of nature, or miraculous interposition, furnish him

The fact that in this State every man must be-The fact that in this State every man must belong to some religious society, and aid in the support of some form of Protestant worship, we are inclined to believe operates not more unfavorably, on the cause of evangelical congregational churches, than on the interests of religion itself. Congregational worship is the standard form. If a man prefers any other form he is at perfect liberty to adopt it—and if he cares nothing for any form, nor for any spirit of religion, he is still obliged to select some denomination to which the law shall recognize him as being attached; and by that selection, he pledges himself to the support of a sect, in which he may or may not enjoy regular religious in which he may or may not enjoy regular religious instruction, but which at any rate, withdraw him from the reach and influence of any Congregational ministry that may be established near him. Let him be Methodist or Baptist, Unitarian or Universalist, Swedenborgian or Quaker, his name shelters him from the approach of a Congregational minister in his pastoral character; and the prejudices that he has imbibed against a denomination whose interests he has forsaken, prevent him from throwing himself in the way of an influence, which might possibly be employed to convict him of his faults, and restore him, a penitent to the path of duty. Now it is a fact, that cannot be denied, that many denominations, enjoy but occasionally and irregularly, the privileges of public worship—that their members have not the advantage of a Pastor's watchful eye during the week—that there is scarcely any systematic and digested instruction given them at any time; and it is to be feared that many among them—particularly those who have joined there to obtain exemption from the duty of And when it is recollected that these are the mate-And when it is reconcered that these are the materials out of which a decayed congregation is to be built up—that these are the difficulties which oppose the progress of the minister of God, in his labors of love—is it matter of surprise, that the church should regain her strength and influence, slowly? It is true, that God may pour out his Spirit, and suddenly multiply converts—and greaty increase the numerical strength of a church, but even in this case, how many prejudices remain—& how many evil habits of reasoning and acting, which nothing but time, and protracted Christian experience can break down. "Prayer and pains will accomplish any thing"—and therefore, none of our decayed churches are to be despaired of. But let not prayer be neglected. Let not sacrifices be avoided. Let no efforts be spared. Let every heart and every hand be brought to the work-let missionaries be sustained, and feeble churches encouraged by the co-operation of all who love Je-sus, and better days will soon be restored to us.

### OBITUARY.

Extracts from a Brief Sketch of the Life and Charac-

Extracts from a Brief Sketch of the Life and Character of Mrs. Elizabeth Adams. By Moses Stuart.

Mrs. Elizabeth Adams. By Moses Stuart.

Mrs. Elizabeth Adams was born on the 19th of March 1776, in Windham, Conn., where her parents, Gannaliel and Judith Ripley, lived and died.

She was well instructed, in early years, by her pious parents, as to the great doctrines of religion and duties of life. She was brought up to be habitually conversant with domestic economy; and by early experience and the instructions of an excellent mother, she was well prepared for active and useful life.

At the age of twenty-two she was married to Mr. John

At the age of twenty-two she was married to Mr. John Adams of Canterbury, Conn., now Principal of Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. Mrs. Adams was the mother of eleven children. Her

Mrs. Adams was the mother of eleven children. Her eldest son, aged two years, died in Plainfield, Conn. where Mr. Adams resided about three years, as Rector of the Academy there, until he was appointed Precepter of Bacon Academy in Colchester, Conn. From this last place he removed to Phillips Academy, Andover, in the spring of 1810, where he has been teaching to the present time. The youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Adams, aged about 11 months, died in Andover. Nine of their children still survive.

Mrs. Adams had the happiness, before her decease, (a happiness few could prize higher than she did,) of seeing six of these the professed disciples of Christ; a happiness, I may add, which none but a pious parent can fully appreciate, and which, to such an one, is beyond what any words can express.

Favoured with religious instruction from her tenderest years, Mrs. A., even in early life, manifested a serious regard for the word of God, and the great truths and documents.

gard for the word of God, and the great truths and doctrines of revelation. In 1804, being then in her 28th year, she united herself with the first church in Colchester, Conn., under the pastoral care of Rev. Salmon Cone. But this public profession of religion she did not make, until after a long struggle between ker fears and her conviction of duty. She was one of those persons, who act slowly and cautiously in regard to an undertaking so solemn in its nature, and so important in its consequences, as a public profession of religion. She was retiring and diffident in conversation, with regard to her own personal feelings and experience; and such were the views which she habitually cherished of her own unworthiness and short comings in duty, that it was relown unworthiness and short comings in duty, that it was rel-

own invortances and short comings in duty, that it was reldom indeed, if ever, that she ventured directly to express
her own hopes in regard to herself; still less did she claim
the confidence of others in her good cetate.

Those characteristics remained, in a great degree, through
all her subsequent life. It was seldom that she directly
made her own personal feelings the subject of conversation.
There was a kind of spontaneous retiring or shrinking from
this, as though it would be either claiming or professing too
much. But nothing was more evident, to those who knew
her well, than that many of the inquiries which she made on
religious subjects, (divesting them of all personal reference,)
were made on her own account, and the answers were
sought by her, in relation to her own case. The tone of
voice in which the questions were asked, the looks by
which they were accompanied, the deep and solemn attention with which the answers were heard, all betokened a
personal interest that was of no ordinary nature. The writer of this, has often heard questions of the description here
mentioned, on a great variety, of experimental topics is rementioned, on a great variety of experimental topics is ligion, asked by her with a solicitude which left him

ligion, asked by her with a solicitude which left him no room to doubt the ultimate object of them; and while endeavoring to answer such inquiries, he has been more than ordinarily interested in his efforts, by the serious, the animated, and attentive looks and demeanor of the inquirer.

"Mrs. Adams was blessed with excellent leadth, until within about two years before her decesse. During this period, she was often violently seized with an affection of the liver. Every attack seemed to impair her constitution, and takens her in some fashle state. She was last on the liver. Every attack seemed to impair her constitution, and to leave her in a more feeble state. She was last attacked, on Tuesday night the 3d of Feb. On Wednesday evening, after her pain and distress had in some good measure subsided, her pulse sunk away, and she was thought to be near her end. On Thursday, however, she revived, and was able to converse freely about herself and family. Wishing all other persons in her chamber to retire for a few minutes, she took an affectionate leave of her husband, asked him to pray with her, and entreated him to forgive all her indiscretions; and when answered by him that she was guilty of none, and that no wife was ever more affectionate, or more desirous of promoting the happiness of her husband. ty of none, and that no wife was ever more affectionate, or more desirous of promoting the happiness of her husband, than herself, she replied, with a lock and a tone of voice which cannot be described—"Ah no! I have often been guilty of what you may call little indiscretions; but they do not appear so to me; will you forgive me?"

For several days after this, the continued very much in the same state, except that the was daily becoming weaker. She enjoyed her reason perfectly, except in a few instances

d engravings; and Select ol, pew and vols. octavo, to, illustrated osephus com-Russia, with the Critical SALE. ging to, and eiety," to be eting House, he complet-uilt of good ty all sound, ugh manner the country ide smaller,

5, KILBY and AMER-Feb. 19.

hen suffering under paroxysms of fever. Sabbath night, e 22d of February, she was seized with when suffering under paroxysms of fever. Sabbath night, the 22d of February, sile was seized with ague, followed by distressing pain and laborious breathing. About 3 o'clock on Monday morning, she was relieved somewhat from her distress, but her pulse began again to sink away, and devth was evi lently approaching. She was conscious of her situation, and knew that she was dying. She desired her best and last love to be given to her three children, then absent from home at a great distance; and continued to speak of her family. Her husband, supposing that she was wishing to take her leave of them, said, "My dear, you must commit yourself and your family to God." She replied, "I do! I do!" He then read to her a hymn, containing a farewell to earth.

After the reading was concluded, she immediately replied, "Good! very good?" The second stanza was read to her a second and a third time, which seemed to express for her, just what she had herself been laboring to express. A few minutes before the scene was closed, her husband again said, "My dear, do you know the Lord Jesus Christ!" With a diffidence characteristic of herself, she answered, "I did know him." "This," replied he, "is a time of need; can you not now put your trust in him?" "I can, I do," was the answer.

the nuswer.

Two minutes before she breathed her last, he said to her,

Your struggle will soon be over." Upon this, she raised both hands in a supplicating manner, which for hours
had been moistened with the cold sweat of death, and said

had been moistened with the cold sweat of death, and said distinctly, "I am ready! I am ready! Sweat Jesus!" These were her last words. She fell asleep, ten minutes before six, on Monday morning, February 23d, 1829. "Blessed are the dead, which die in the Lord!" To this exchamation, flowing spontaneously from the almost bursting heart of her affectionate husband, one may well add; "Yea, saith the Spirit, for they rest from their labours, and their works do follow them!"

Shall the afflicted family, who have thus sustained an irreparable loss, mourn for her who has left them? Shall other surviving friends, who sympathize with them, bedew her grave with tears! For her they cannot mourn; for themselves they may well indulge in sorrow. Their loss is great. But heaven knows what is best for them; and it is their duty, one and all to say, "Thy will, O God, be done!"

It now remains for them, and for all who may read this

ty, one and all to say, 'Thy will, O God, be done!'
It now remains for them, and for all who may read this
sketch of her life and character, to imitate those virtues
which she exhibited, and to adorn, as she did, the respective stations which they may occupy, by untiring diligence a never ceasing labours of love. May her example serve

stations which they may occupy, by untiring diagence, and meer ceasing labours of love. May her example serve to excite in them stronger desires and more persevering resolutions to act in this manner; and may they, on a dying begine supported by consolations such as we trust she enjoyed!

To our families in this immediate neighborhood, who have most of us been nineteen years united in the business of instructing in the institutions here, or of superintending in some way their concerns, while but a single breach has been made way their concerns, while but a single breach has been made upon any one head of a family, this providence affords a most serious and affecting admonition. The time is near, when, in the course of nature, breach upon breach must be made. Whose turn next will come, God only knows. But that all must speedily follow, is plainly certain. May each of us ask with becoming solicitude, 'Lord, is it I?' And when the summons arrives that bids us depart, may we be able to say, with cheerful resignation, 'Come, Lord Jesus, come touck!v.'

say, with cheerful resignation, 'Come, Lord Jesus, come quickly!'

Thus have I imperfectly discharged the mournful duty, which the present occasion demanded of me. I have only spoken the feelings of my heart—my sincere convictions and belief. If any are disposed to ask, Where then are the faults of her whom you mourn! I answer, Faults, no doubt, she had; but they were not such as forced themselves on the notice of her friends, and were concealed by the lester of her vitrues. I have not named and characterized them, because I do not know them. To him 'who seeth not as man seeth,' they are known, whatever they may be; and his mercy, I do believe and trust, has washed them away by redeeming blood.

If this tribute to the memory of one so dear to her own family, to me and mine, and to others around us, shall fall into the hands of any, who may think the picture too highly charged with colours, I have only to say, that a nearer contemplation of the original would have fully persuaded them, that such is not the case. I will add only, that my heart's desire and present God in what he means the contemplation of the original would have fully persuaded them,

that such is not the case. I will add only, that my heart's desire and prayer to God is, that the number of wives and desire and prayer to God is, that the number of wives and mothers—of Christians and members of the social circle— in our land and elsewhere, who shall fulfil their duties like the subject of this memoir, may be a thousand and a thous-and times multiplied! Should this be the case, the church may expect to see better days, and the world happier times,

#### TRACTS.

From the Am. Tract Magazine TRACT AGENTS IN THE GREAT VALLEY. Of the six Agents of the American Tract Society now laboring in the Valley of the Mississippi, Mr. Wright is in the vicinity of Pittsburgh; Rev. Mr. McAboy in Western Virginia; Mr Furman in Ohio, near Cincinnati; Rev. Mr. Eastman, the General Agent, having visited Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, and Nashville, is now in St. Louis, Missouri; Rev. Mr. Case is in Alabama; and Rev. Mr. Vail, having visited Mobile, is now in Natchez or

New-Orleans.
The following extracts from their correspondence cannot fail, we think, to impress on the mind of every reader the considerations:

That the enterprise of supplying the Valley of the Mississippi with Tracts, is among the most important present objects of Christian benevolence, and that our past neglect of that portion of the country is truly unaccountable;
That an Agent for the Tract Society may now

be among the most useful of all the labourers in the Western World, not merely by promoting the Tract cause, but proclaiming the messages of the Gospel, and rousing the friends of Christ to effort; That the number of labourers for the Society in

that field ought to be immediately increased; and That it is very desirable that a number of addi-

tional devoted men should immediately enlist in this service.

FROM REV. MR. EASTMAN, dated at Cincinnati.

From the time I commenced my services for the American Tract Society, three years ago, I never have been placed in circumstances of greater promise, or in a field where my labours were more needed, than since I arrived in this city, and never has my lot been cast among a people who have manifested a greater readiness to engage with m promoting the Tract cause. One thousand dollars is n promoting the Tract cause. One thousand dollars is more than I expected would be raised here at once, in free donations. More than this, however, has already been accomplished. Nearly eleven hundred dollars has been subscribed, most of which has already been paid and remitted for Tracts. This money is raised expressly to increase their Depository; not a farthing of it is returned to the donors; and it is exclusive of their annual subscription. One Gentleman, who, but a short time since, felt little interest in the subject of religion, subscribed \$50. It is hoped that the sum will still be increased.

In addition to what has been done for the Depository, a Young Men's Tract Society. This Society, I think, promises to do much for this city. The Board of Officers, consisting of sixteen active young men, have resolved to visit

consisting of sixteen active young men, have resolved to visit every part of the city, to solicit subscriptions and to dis-The city is divided into five wards. Each tribute Tracts. The city is divided into five wards. Each ward is visited by a Committee of three persons, except one, which has four. Their subscription is now rising of \$100. One of the Directors asked a Jew to subscribe: he declined. The Director gave him No. 104, (Anecdotes of the Usefulness of Tracts:) he read it, and the next day came of his own accord and gave him a dollar.

In addition to all that has been done by the Gentlemen,

In addition to all that has been done by the Gentlemen, free Ladies' Societies have been organized; viz. one by the Ladies of the Eaon Baptist Church, one by the Ladies of the Second Presbyterian Church, one by the Ladies of Chriet's Church, one by the Ladies of the First Presbyterian Clurch, and one by the Ladies of the First Presbyterian Clurch, and one by the Ladies of the new Baptist Church. These Societies have all commenced under very favoura ble auspices. I know of no reason why they should not be

ble auspices. I know of no reason why they should not be as efficient, in proportion to their means and numbers, as the Ladies' Societies in any of your eastern cities.

The people here are not insensible to the interest which is manifested at the East, in behalf of the western country.—
The influence of the donations made in Boston, N. York, and elsewhere, to promote the Tract cause in the Valley of the Mississippi, is already felt; and I trust it will be felt more and more. The need of Tracts in this country is every day becoming more apparent. An Agent of a Bible Society, one day, while engaged in his appropriate labour, was asked by the Lady of a Magistrate, if he could tell what kind of things Religious Tracts were. "Why, Madam," said he, "did you never see a Religious Tract?" "Never!" said she. "But, a few days ago, a Report of the Tract Society was given to me, and since : eading it, I have been extremely anxious to see some Tracts."

FROM MR. C. E. FURMAN, near Cincinnati. You may have been expecting earlier to hear from me, but I seldom find an opportunity to apend any time by myself; and now even, I am in the fam-ily-room of a father, mother, and eleven children,

all living at home. They all appear willing to hear me converse, but I have begged the privilege of one corner of a table, to write a line to you. You must be too well acquainted with the business of a Tract Agent, not to know something of his encouragements and discouragements. I ought not, however, to talk of discouragements; for though I mee with various success, yet it is all encouraging. feel sometimes as if the Lord was evidently with me, and prospered me in my labours. I find the arms of and prospered me in my labours. I find the arms of good people open to receive me; and many are rejeiced to have the opportunity of subscribing for the publications of the American Tract Society. In some instances, hints are started, "whether this is not all a speculating business." But the simple history of the faithful gratuitous labours of your Committee results dissipates all chiestions.

ommittee usually dissipates all objections.

Men need not say that this country is not destitute of religious instructions to a very great degree. Give the Methodists, Baptists, and Presbyterians all the credit for every inch of ground they occupy and there is yet "much land to be possessed." A student in theology, whose father has been settled at least twenty years in one of the oldest churches in this country, told me, that, without going five miles from his father's meeting-house, he could get into settlements where three-fourths of the families have no Bibles. But, notwithstanding there seems to be a very general interest throughout the country on the subject of religion, the fields are already white for the harvest. I preach a great deal, aside from my Tract business, frequently to crowded, at entive, and solemn audiences. In five weeks, be sides travelling 450 miles, I have preached 31 times In some cases, I have preached in places where I should have delighted to remain and preach constantly—people all eye, all ear. In some instances, where I have talked upon the subject of Tracts, not only here and there would you see the tear start from the eye, but whole audiences have been in in two or three cases, I have had the pleasure of taking the names of every individual, nen, women, and children, as subscribers to a Tract

FROM MESSRS. VAIL AND CASE, dated at Mobile

We are happy to inform you, that we have actually entered upon the great work assigned us in this mportant portion of our country. Having spent several preceding days in preparation, investigating the wants of the city and country, distributing Tracts, and in consultation with the brethren, &c. we had, on Sabbath evening, a numerous and high-ly respectable meeting. Several individuals besides ves, lawyers, and clergymen, were appointed to address the meeting, and much interest was ex-We then formed a large Auxiliary, and o pened a subscription for a Depository, from which he interior might be supplied with Tracts. Nearwas subscribed on the spot, and the sub cription has since been raised to upwards of \$400. That sum we forward herewith, and wish the whole of it to be immediately returned in Tracts This state demands most imperiously a large sup

ply of Tracts for gratuitous distribution. Perhap no state in the Union has such urgent claims upon the American Tract Society. It is a most pai fact, that, in many large sections of Alabama, it has recently been ascertained by actual investigation, that from one-half to two-thirds of the inhabitants are wholly destitute of the Bible. A very large pro portion of the people are also deprived of the priv leges of the sanctuary. They are in many places thinly scattered over large tracts of country, without any Christian privileges whatever.—Yes, dear Brother, they are literally famishing for the bread and water of life.—Now, as the Church is unable at present to furnish Ministers for these perishin usands of our countrymen, and as the does not arise in her strength to the work of send ng the Bible to every destitute family in our land shall we refuse, without any delay, to send them those silent and powerful preachers of righteousness, which, within a single year, may publish the blessed Gospel to every perishing immortal in our land? But if this work is done, (and what Christian or patriot can be willing to see it any longer neglected?) Tracts must be furnished by those who enjoy the Gospel and appreciate its divine priv-And where, I would ask, is the Christian, or the philanthropist, blessed with the Bible, its min-ietry of reconciliation, and all its inestimable benefits who will not now seriously consider the wants of his ignorant, dying, perishing countrymen, and then reflect how much he can now do to enlighten and save them, by aiding the Tract cause? Never do I so deeply realize the value of money, as when ending, for a single dollar, 100 Gospel-ser mons-100 Tract-preachers-into as many desti tute families seldom, if ever, hearing a Gospel-ser-mon, and wholly destitute of the Holy Scriptures. In view of such a reflection, who, that loves the souls of his fellow-men will hoard up his money, or throw it away for purposes of display, and fashion,

and amusement? Mobile contains about 8,000 or 10,000 inhabitants. s rapidly increasing in wealth, and promises to be city of first importance in the southern country attempting to effect the general distribution of Tracts among the inhabitants of the city, we have ound most efficient helpers in the Ladies, a numher of whom are truly Missionaries

FROM REV. MR. McABOY, Western Virginia. On the west side of the mountains in Virginia

are 18 counties, containing perhaps 90,000 inhabi tants, and embracing some of the most destitute regions in our whole country. Never before was I so deeply impressed with the value of cents and moments of time, as since I have been engaged in promoting the Tract cause in these counties. During the last two months and a half, my travelling ex-penses have been less than \$3. The people, genrally, manifest a strong interest in the Tract cause though I find many who had never seen a Tract.

### TRACTS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Extract of a Letter from a devoted Agent of the A. merican Tract Society, to the Corresponding Secretary of the Pennsylvania Branch.

ary of the Pennsylvania Branch.

"Since the 1st of November, I have been directing my feeble endeavours, to carry into effect with respect to Western Pa. the Resolution of your Society, to "form a Tract Society in every inhabited township, and in every congregation that will grant permission, previous to Jan. 1, 1830."

Hithorto my success has been greater than I anticipated.—
I have travelled over Alleghany, Mercer and Butler companies and house formed 20 new Auxiliaries. There is not no es, and have formed 30 new Auxiliaries. There is not an

ties, and have formed 30 new Auxiliaries. There is not an Auxiliary in every township, but there are members of some Auxiliary in every township, so that the whole ground will be occupied. These Societies are better defined by the boundaries of congregations, than those of townships. In some neighbourhoods beyond the bounds of any Auxiliary I have enlisted some individual as an agent, to act in concert with the nearest Auxiliary. The plan of my operations is simply this: to have a box of Tracts forwarded to some central place in each county, then to send a small bundle to some leading man in each of the places where I propose to form a Society, together with a letter requesting a meeting, &c. allowing time for notices. I attend these meetings in succession. If a Society is formed, the bounds are districted, and a collector is appointed for each district. ricted, and a collector is appointed for each district bundle of Tracts is divided among these collectors, and The bundle of Tracts is divided among these collectors, and each one is instructed to call on every family within his district, and without fail to offer a few Tracts even where no contribution is received. This plan furnishes the collectors with a motive to be faithful—if they despair of getting any thing, they have something to give. And there are very few who will not contrive to pay something for such Tracts as are shown them. Some of the Societies formed on this plan in the wildest part of this wilderness have remitted already more than 20 dollars. The bundle of 2000 or 3000 pages necessary to start the operation, has, in some instances, been paid for by the new Auxiliaries, and in others, granted by the parent Society.

ranted by the parent Society.

I hope to accomplish the work (with the divine perm gion and support,) in the counties assigned me; but it will be all I can do. The work is hard but it brings its reward with it. I beseach you do not let it fail in a single county,

especially not in any northwest of the mountains. Some Tracts have been introduced into this northwestern part of the State, by Sunday Schools: but there are many families that never saw a Tract, and indeed do not understand the word, except as connected with land. I shall never forget the eageness with which I have seen them devoured by such families—whole families sitting up till midnight, apparently determined to peruse the entire contents of my saddlebags. Several cases I have met with, where the reading of a Tract has been blessed to the conversion of the soul—the evidence most cheering. Every step has given soul—the evidence most cheering. Every step has given ne fresh confidence in the cause.

I could mention several marked instances of their peace-

I could mention several marked instances of their peace-making effect in neighbourhoods hitherto divided in sentiment. Cannot your Society send one or two agents to cultivate the northwestern counties! Every minister that I know, west of the mountains, has his hands full—he has two or three, or even four flocks to feed; scattered over, perhaps, 300 equare miles. An agent must expect to endem hardness, but he will receive the blessings of many ready to perish. He will be welcomed by many a follower of the Lord Jesus. If I could spread before the Christians of Philadelphia what I have seen in their own state, the means of sending Agents would not be wanting. The resolution of sending Agents would not be wanting. The resolution would be carried into effect, even if it were for no other would be carried into enect, ...
purpose than to make a gratuitous distribution of Tracts—
purpose there is no other way of reaching every family.)
No Agent can find them in their wild retreats.

[P. & D. Tract Mag.

# BOSTON RECORDER.

THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1829.

#### ON RELIGIOUS CONTROVERSY.

Many pious persons entertain strong prejudices against ntroversial writings; and can scarcely endure the mildest efence of gospel truth or refutation of destructive error, lest it should impugn the favorite sentiments of some who bear the Christian name, or endanger in the least the ameni-ties of social life. This prejudice, under the influence of mistaken notions of duty, is perhaps most likely to exist in some of the most excellent and devoted Christians; their candor, and meekness, and gentleness, prompting them to a desire for peace, although it be secured at the sacrifice of truth, and by the dereliction of the interests of the church of Christ. In the indulgence of this spirit, they magnify the difficulties and dangers which really attend controversial engagements, put in the back ground the paramount importance of gospel truth, and actually strengthen the hands of its enemies by their injudicious pleas for silence or neu-

Now as an apology for such well-meaning Christians. to the honor of religion itself, it must be conceded that controversy about religion has too often been anti-religious in its spirit and its tendency. It has too often been a strange fire, kindled by human passions; a warfare, contested with carnal weapons. But on the other hand it should be remembered, as an apology for controversial writers and to the honor of religion too, that men judge of others according to their own received opinions and prevailing bias; so that is often accounted unrighteous severity with men, which in the hight of God is but meekly contending for the faith once devered to the saints, or soberly standing fast in the libert y which Christ has made us free. For anger, and malic e nd guile, and evil-speaking we do not plead, though we night ourselves be guilty. But for a manly and decisi ve and on the side of God and truth, against all the wiles of him who would gladly deceive the very elect, we hope to he onsistent advocates to our dying day. The gospel whi ci esus sealed with his precious blood, is worth preservit ag; and souls, which can be sanctified only through the tru the and which delusive errors might destroy forever, are wor thy f an effort and even of a holy contention, to save them fi ou

he abundant and sickening excuses, which some mor lern writers have sent forth into the world, for engaging in the holy war. We perceive no benefit resulting from stich a course, and no propriety in adopting it; but we can per ceive pernicious effect proceeding from it, in weakening the force argument and giving a triumph to the adversaries. Let a man be fully satisfied that the providence of God call a him the conflict; let him then strive lawfully, with the 1 spiritnal weapons which are mighty through the power of God; nd let him pour out for the abettors of the most destr uctive rrors the most fervent and importunate prayer. 1 3ut let him not meanly excuse the most friendly and benevol and act Let bim not apologize to deluded men, for pulling do ave over their heads their refuges of lies, and guiding them to the strong hold in a time accepted. Let him not be ashs amed of Christ or of his words, in the midst of a sinful and g rainsaying generation. Why should a servant of Christ I tant to engage in any service, which his Lord assig as him? Is it not an unspeakable bonor to labor and toil for him, to preach for him, to fight for him if it be his will?

The Prince of peace had infinite compassion toty; ard his enemies, and his love to them was stronger than death; yet he came not to send peace on the earth, but rather division & a sword. In almost every epistle of Paul, that aportle nore abundant than all others in self-denying lat or, we find much earnest contention for the faith of the Gospel. John, whose gentle spirit is proverbial, was a Be serges when occasion required, & could say of the Schismati c "Rereive him not into your house, neither bid him God . : peed.' The New-Testament is not barren of direct and p salpable controversy with wicked men and false teachers and seduring spirits. These examples are set for our im itation. Excepting in the want of divine inspiration and a postolic authority, the ministers of the word now are equally set for religious press. Therefore, till all the world is recor ciled to God, and all shall know and acknowledge the truth. controersy must be maintained; and they who vindicate the truth and dispel the clouds of delusion from the human mi ad, are the faithful servants of Jesus Christ and the devoted friends

### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Family Monitor, or a Help to Domestic I Tappiness. By JOHN ANGELL JAMES. Boston and New- York, 1829 .- The table of contents will show, that this is t ruly a family book.' The seven chapters are on the following subjects: The domestic constitution, and the mutual duties of Husbands and Wives-The special duties of Hus bands and Wives-Some remarks on the formation of the marriage union-The duties of Parents-The duties of Ch ildren to their parents-The duties of Masters-The duties of Ser The work was originally a series of discourses : from vants. the author's pulpit, in Birmingham, Eng., and the pu blication of the first two discourses was immediately called for. by "a numerously signed petition from many husbands and wives belonging to his congregation." The discourses bre athe throughout a spirit, which is devoted to the temporal and eternal good of men. The principle on which they an : all conducted, is brought to view in these sentences of the preface: "The secret of happiness lies folded up in the les wes of the Bible, and is carried in the bosom of religion. 'The author does not know any other way to felicity, and the refore does not profess to teach any other." Mr. James is known in this country, particularly by his late writings and efforts concerning revivals. The publishers have done a very acceptable service to the cause of religion, by furnishng an American edition of a work so much needed and so eminently adapted to its purpose. There was not before this appeared, a real 'family monitor' in the Eaglish la n-Without vouching for the correctness of every sent iment or expression we venture to affirm, that the work is eminently scriptural, and bears strong impressions of practical wisdom and pious benevoleace .- We are happy to perceive also, that another book by the same; author, is re printed in this country, entitled Christian. Charity En. plained, or the Influence of Religion upon Temper stated, in an Exposition of the XIIIth chapter of the First Epistle the Corinthians; but this we have not seen.

The Import and Practical Use of Baptism. By CHARLES FREEMAN, Pastor of the Cor gregational Church at Limerick, Me .- Having looked or er this work, and knowing well the ability and the meek spirit of the author,

we take the liberty to concur in the following remarks by the Editor of the Christian Mirror.

"This is a little 18mo. volume, of 116 pages, just from the press. We have read it with no ordinary satisfaction, and think it may be said, that there is now a tract on Baptism, free from all the bitterness of controversy.—

It is a most seasonable and valuable offering to our churches, of rich instruction, clothed in language beautifully simple and perspicuous, and admirably calculated to promote the revival of true godliness. Every Christian parent who wishes to discharge his whole duty to his children, the church, the world, and to God, may bere find important assistance, and powerful encouragements. Parts of the work can be hardly powerful encouragements. Parts of the work can be hardly ever a verse to receive a Protestant translation, affiguing were averse to receive a Bothath School instruc-children, and two adults, to receive Sabbath School children, and two adults, to receive Sabbath School of beliang to reliable, and two adults, to receive Sabbath School of beliang to reliable and two adults, to receive Sabbath School of the robitors, and two adults, to receive Sabbath School of beliang to reliable, and two adults, to receive Sabbath School of the robitors.

The this is a little 18mo. volume, of 116 pages, just from the pages, just from the population of Belknap street.

The Ladies of Ward No. 8, have made many visits, given beliang the Ladies of Ward No. 8, have made many visits, given beliang to the Ladies of Ward No. 8, have made many visits, given beliang to the Ladies of Ward No. 8, have made many visits, given the Ladies of Ward No. 8, have made many visits, given the Ladies of Ward No. 8, have made many visits, given the Ladies of Ward No. 8, have made many visits, given the Ladies of Ward No. 8, have made many visits, given the ladies of Ward No. 8, have made many visits, given the ladies of Ward No. 8, have made many visits, given the ladies of Ward No. 8, have made many visits, given the ladies of W "This is a little 18mo, yolume, of 116 pages, just from the press. We have read it with no ordinary satisfaction, and think it may be said, that there is now a tract on Baptism, free from all the bitterness of controversy.—

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#### RELIGION OF RATIONALISTS.

We have been permitted to copy the following passages from the letter of an American gentleman, residing in Germany, to his friend in this city. The examples which are here given are a fair specimen of the spirit of Ger-

I do not know of any thing which I can write at present I do not know of any thing which I can write at present which would be more interesting to you, than an account of some of the views of the rationalists of Germany, who look apon themselves as standing on the most elevated ground in religion and philosophy, and affect to regard with contempt the believers in the inspiration of the Bible, whom they call supernaturalists, mystics, fanatics, pietists, &c., and whose doctrines they accuse of spreading moral darkness over the earth, of diffusing a gleomy and melancholy spirit throughout society, and of being a chief cause of suicide, &c. The following passages from their journals will serve to show something of the spirit and style of the rationalists.

In one of these journals, a rationalist says, " Jesus never required of his Apostles a renunciation of the free use of their reason, but on the contrary he urged them to the unrestricted exercise of their reason, 'to prove all things and hold fast that which is good.' Among all the Apostles, it is only Paul who himself was no disciple of Jesus, who expres ses the idea of a subjection of reason to faith, even this very Paul, (whom the Catholic church has rightly selected as its head, and has made inferior to the Aposte Feter only in the matter of the keys and the rock,) because in the mind of Paul alone, the principle of the Catholic church could have struck see, <sup>12</sup>

Another journal says, "We know four young men study In the long who wish to put themselves in a condition to judge for themselves, to distinguish truth and error, and to be neither piuched by the frost of scholasticism, nor suffocated by the heat of fanaticism, nor bewildered by the vapor of philosophy, nor carried away by the wind of mystimes and the property of the m, nor drowned by the water of the religion of feeling but to remain sound in mind and heart, we know no bette neans than to go to school for a certain time to Professo of the spirit of the times, nor finds necessity to be of the spirit of the following the spirit of the finds of the spirit of the finds of the spirit of the times, nor finds necessity to be of the spirit of the times, nor finds necessity to be of the spirit of the times, nor finds necessity to be of the spirit of the times, nor finds necessity to be of the spirit of the times, nor finds necessity to be of the spirit of the times, nor finds necessity to be of a bankrupt philosophy. Yes, we have ourselves experi-enced it. Seek first mathematics; the rest is but play—i

enced it. Seek first mathematics; the rest is but play—if you only possess the first, the rest comes of inself."

I might give you many more examples of the exalted wisdom of these persons, who assume to themselves the title of rationalist, as if the believers in the humbling doctrines of the Gospel were irrational, but I must leave it for some sture opportunity.

Seek first mathematics!—not "the kingdom heave

not "a disposition to do the will of God"—but seek first mathematics, and all other things shall be added unto you This is the religion of rationalists!

N. Y. Obs. -

#### From the Journal of Commerce. LATEST FROM LIBERIA.

We have been favored with a letter from Dr. Randall Agent of the American Colony in Africa, received by the U. S. schooner Shark, via Pensacola. It is dated Jan. 3, 1829, and we regret to say, confirms the news of the death of Rev. Lott Carey, (a colored emigrant from Riemann, who in the absence of Mr. Ashmun, and before Dr. Randall arrived, superintended the concerns of the Colory,) by the ecidental explorion of gunpowder.

Soon after Dr. R.'s arrival at the Colony, he ascertaine

Soon after Dr. R.'s arrival at the Colony, he ascertained that there was in the settlement a Mandingo, or Mahometan Priest, from the interior of the country. He immediately sent for him, and by the assistance of Mr. Gomez, a highly intelligent African, educated in Europe, was enabled to converse with him, and obtain a translation of Prince Abdul's Rahhaman's (or Aramana's) letter, (who, it will be rem red, was recently emancipated in this country,) to his latives in Teemboo, capital of the Foulah, Jallow country, he Manding was from Susa, a country bordering upon e Foulah Jallow. Dr. R. furnished him with a copy of the Founan Janow. Dr. R. Julimeter and what a so-the letter, and promised him a handsome reswand if he would bring back an answer from Teemboo. The following is a literal copy of the letter, as translated by Mr. Gomez. To Abdul Guadilly and Mahamado, of Foulah Jallow,

emboo : This letter is sent by me, Abdul Araman s, to Abdul Guafilly, to inform you that the good people of America have redeemed me and the whole of my family from slavery. I have therefore forwarded these few lines by the favor of Mr. Richard Randall, and have desired him to forward it, if posracinard Rangail, and have desired him to forward it, if pos-sible, to my country, to you. I expect, by the help of God, to visit my country again in a short time; and I write this to let the whole of my country know the generosity of the American country, which I shall be more, able to express myself, when I have the blessing to revisit, my country.

The Prince has since embarked, with his family, at Norfolk, for the African Colony, and probably, before this, has reached his native country.

### BIBLE DISTRIBUTION.

The Seventh Annual Report of the Ladies Distribut ing Bible Association of 13oston, 1829. The following is a condensed at count, of the Reports which have been received from the of ficial visiters of the re-

pective wards.
In Ward, No. 1, 261 visits have 'been made. 5 Bibles In Ward, No. 1, 261 visits have 'been made. 5 Bibles have been distributed, and several chi ldren have been placed in Sabbath Schools, through the insa rumentality of the visiters. Five persons who had for a long time neglected public worship, have been induced to a sesume their attendance in the sanctuary of Almighty God. A colored woman who while in health had paid a few cents for a Bible, observed to a visiter, as she soon after this lay upon the bed of death, that she had six cents which she wished to give her for the Bible cause. Most of those, who have been conversed within this Ward, have acknowledged the necessity of a renovation of heart. One hundred and thirty visits have been made by one person. Sever all individuals have been exhorted by the visiters, to give their attendance at the house of God. The visiters hum bly hope that some seed has been sown by them, which will apring up, and bear much fruit to the glery of God.

The Ladies of Ward No. 2, have made 201 visits, and have given 4 Bibles to those who were unable to pay for

The Ladies of Ward No. 2, have made 201 visits, and have given 4 Bibles to those who were unable to pay for them. They have also sold three copies of the New Testament. One woman who was in circumstances of extreme distress, by the death of her husband, and three children, has been led to cast all her care upon Him, who carreth for the widow in her desolate state, and has found peace while looking at the Lamb of God who taketh away the sin of the world. The visiters desire to feel that not unto these here The visiters desire to feel that not unto them but

world. The visiters desire to teet that not unto them but unto God belongs all the glory, and all the praise.

The Ladies of Ward No. 3, report that an individual has made more than 100 visits; 30 0 have been made by the other visitants; 2 Bibles and 3 Testaments have been given, and gratefully received, and per used as has been ascertainand gratemity received, and per robes a has been ascertained by the visiters upon a renew al of their visits. Twenty-five children have been obtained for the Sabbath School. The Ladies of Ward No. 4, have called at every house in ten streets, where they thought it would be judicious to offer a Bible. Several other streets have been partially visited, and 15 children induced to attend the Sabbath The Report of Ward No. 5 strates that many visits have

een made in eight different stree is, the number is not specified. A few families were found in the first visits which he Ladies made, who were destitute of the Holy Script They have distributed 14 Bibles, and persuaded several, to attend the Sabbath School. The visiters express the hope that they have not laboured in vain, nor spent their strength

In Ward No. 6, the inhabitants of six streets have been The Ward No. 6, the limitations of size affects have been sivisted, as prudence dictated. Owing to particular circumstances, a full report from this Ward has not been given. The Ladies of Ward No. 7, have made 145 visits. 34 Bibles and Testaments have been distributed, and 2 Bibles promised to adults, upon condition of their learning to read. In every instance the recipients of the word of God, were

tend the Sabbath School belonging to that establishment. In most of the instances where they had not Bibles, they were averse to receive a Protestant translation, affirming that their Bishop did not wish them to read it in one woman however received their gift with gratitude, revening at the same time, that her husband had told her that where was no difference between the Bibles of the Protestants and those of the Roman Catholics.

The Ladies of Ward No. 9, have visited thoroughly all the poor families in Broad street, and all the lange, and

The Ladies of Ward No. 9, have visited thoroughly all the poor families in Broad street, and all the lanes, and streets, leading therefrom, likewise in Purchase, Hamilton, and Battery-march streets, and all the avenues around Fort Hill. The number of these visits is over 410. The indigent population of this Ward, is principally composed of Roman Catholics, who are deplorably ignorant. There are whole families in which an individual is not able to read. In one house the visiters found four famili In one house the visiters found four families, and but one person who could read, this was an old man of seventy years, whose sight was greatly impaired. They furnished him with a pair of spectacles, upon condition that he would read a chapter in the Bible daily. They have supplied others with spectacles, which were gratefully received. One woman of the Roman Catholic faith, has, as the visiters humbly hope, been led to renounce her errors, from reading the Bible, with which they furnished her at a reduced price, and has become a true penitent. She attends the Seamen's meeting, and sometimes persuades her husband to accompany her. Another woman who has received a Bible from them, appears penitent, and attends the Rev. Mr. Malcom's church. The visiters have been enabled to procure a number of children for the Sabbath School, by supplying them with a few articles of clothing, and they have ascertained that they are punctual in their attendance.

rith a few articles of clothing, and they have accelerate hat they are punctual in their attendance.

Ward No. 10. The indigent families in this department have very generally been visited, and the destitute supplies with Bibles. An individual appeared to be deeply affecte at the reception of a Bible. She expressed great sorrous her sins. A coloured woman to whom a Testament; for her sins. A coloured woman to whom a Testament in large print was sold, said she would not part with it for any thing, at the same time she solicited one, for her husband to carry with him to his employment, adding that she could not be without her's one day. The Ladies feel encouraged to pursue their efforts, from the eagerness with which the Bibbe was received in other instances. They have uniformly urged upon parents, the necessity of sending their children to the Sabbath School, and in most of the families they have had an opportunity of conversing on religious subjects, which was usually well received.

In ward No. 11, about 140 visits have been made among the poor population, 38 Bibles and Testaments have been distributed. Children have as usual been sought for the Sabbath School, and in some instances, have been supplied

Sabbath School, and in some instances, have been supplied with shoes, to enable them to do it. Four coloured : have been encouraged to attend the adult school, and suppli-ed with suitable apparel for that purpose. One person of this description has been taught to read by the visiters, and made great improvement. The Ladies of this ward, express their conviction, that much wisdom, prudence, and self-denial, are requisite, for the faithful performance of their date.

Many visits have been made in Ward No. 12, and m Bibles, and Testaments have been distributed. A statement from the Secretary of this ward, has not been tra

In reviewing the above, the Society may find ample room for encouragement to persevere in their benevolent efforts to disseminate the word of life at the same time, that they en-

disseminate the word of life at the same time, that they endeavour to explain its doctrines in a simple form, and to enforce its precepts by kind counsels, and friendly admonitions. The good which they may be instrumentallin effecting, by bringing children under the influence of Sabbath School instruction is incalculable.

As it is owing to the influence which a knowledge of the Bible has upon Society, that women as a sex, both in this, and other civilized countries, derive all their happiness, and respectability in this life, as well as their hopes of happiness hereafter, it is surely highly obligatory upon them, to do all they can, to promote its circulation, and extend its benefits.

H. Steelins, Secretary pro tem. Boston, March 25, 1829.

### RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

REVIVALS.

City of New-York.—We are gratified to learn, that, here is a state of things in Dr. Spring's church, which may without impropriety be denominated a revival of religion. We must not say more than this at present. W. Lum.

Skaneateles, N. Y .- We learn that an interesting state of things exists at the present time in this village. A gen ral solemnity has been witnessed, and here and there son fruits of the Spirit, which are of a more definite character

Reading, Penn.—We have already noticed the commencement of a work of grace in this borough, under the labours of Rev. Mr. Finney, associated in the first instance with the late Dr. Grier, who died soon afterwards. Some idea of the progress of this work, amid a population of about 9 or 10,000 souls, may be gathered from the following extract of a letter, under date of the 24th ult. as received by an individual in this vicinity from a friend who has been proposed to googe time in the place;—"It has been an awfulk nding some time in the place: -- " It has been an awfu spending some time in the place:—"It has been an avoid wicked place. There never has been a revival here till of late; but the Lord is at work here now in a most powerful manner. Sinners of every description are bowing before the energies of the Spirit, and submitting to Jesus Christ. The Spirit takes deep hold of the heart, and convictions are generally pungent and overwhelming."

[ib.]

The 17th of April. This day is to be set apart by The 17th of April.—Inst day it 10 be set apart by Christians in England, as a season of prayer, for the reviving influence of God's Spirit. The Boston Recorder, New Hampshire Observer, and other papers, proposed that American Christians should unite in the observance of the same day. This is a good suggestion. Will it not be improved by our readers also?

The first of January last was observed, by the Minist and churches of the Countess of Huntingdon's connex in the Reading district, Eng., as a day of humiliation, hing and prayer, for the revival of true religion through the world.

It is said that the Duke of Newcastle, in England, has had a clause introduced in some of his leases, that in none of the houses to be built shall be held prayer-meetings, or any conventicle for the diffusion of sentiments contrary to the doctrines of the church of England."

Education in Greece.—The plan suggested is the following. Let a seminary be established in Greece to prepare young men to become masters of schools, and for the study of the useful professions. Let the ladies contribute for the establishment of a female high school. Let there be connected with such schools a Lancasterian model school. Let a press too be established for publishing school books and a Christian almanae; one is now nearly completed for that country.—N. Haven Int. On Tuesday evening of last week the tenth anniversary of

On Tuesday evening of last week the tenth anniversary of the Female Missionary Society was celebrated in Aleastreet church. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. J. N. Maffitt, Rev. William Case, Peter Jones, a native preacher, and a lad named Benjamin Mitchell. Three Indian boya sang hymns in Indian and in English, they also read portions of the Scripture in English, and John Hess gave a specimen of the Mohawk language. The whole scene was a most interesting one to every philanthropist and Christian. Collection \$216, besides rings. Forty subscribers were obtained for the Society. P. Jones is of the Mississangah tribe, and J. Hess of the Mohawk. There are in the city three Indian children from the mission schools in U. Canateria. three Indian children from the mission schools in U. Canada. The Young Men's Missionary Society held their admiversary in the John street church on Friday evening last. The tickets were sold at twenty-five cents each. We have not heard the exact amount of proceeds, but believe it was about four hundred dollars.—N. Y. Chr. Adv.

Jews Friendly Society .- The Philadelphia Recorder Jeus Friendly Society.—The Philadelphia. Recorder suggests to the friends of the Jews the expediency of establishing small, but very efficiently composed societies, in all our large cities, for the purpose of taking up and acting all such Jews, whether recent emigrants or others, who express a sincere desire to receive Christian instruction. Energetic committees, at a very small expenditure, might enable them to procure trades, enter into business, or get employment so as to procure for themselves a livelihood, whilst their attendance at suitable places of worship and the irconexion with profitable Bible Classes or Sabbath echods, might be provided for, without the appearance of dictation or officiousness.

Anecdote.—A little boy on being told that there e was to

Anecdote.-A little boy on being told that there was to a building raised, was very anxious to go and he a building raised, was very anxious to go and received And after overcoming the scruples of his parent; as to the danger he would risk, he had leave to go. He is after being informed by some one, they would drink run there, being informed by some one, they would drink run there, being informed by some one, they would drink run there, being informed by some one, they would drink run there, and no persuasion could induce him to alter his determination. Surely he was wise above many others.—Chr. Mir.

Religious Ann nents are made to ocieties of this S ent. A house in C Depository for ber for anniversary me are, the Bible Soci ary Societies—the Union—the Tract support of the Go

Usefulness of ormed, a young he Utica Branch the Utica Branch of dred tracts, which he and distributed in th awakening took pla hopeful conversion of ber about thirty ascr the blessing of God,

Doctrinal Trac statement of our cot of the American So trines of grace. The remarks are doubtles it will not be content defended and estable as to meet all the si

Agent of Baptist that the Rev. E. Mer obtained leave of also having accepted the ety. We understand visit the Baptist Chur

Premium Tract.
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ORI Rev. JARED B.

of the Pleasant Street
Introductory Prayer b
Sermon by Rev. Dr.
by Rev. Mr. French,
Mr. Chandler, of Elio
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Address to the Churc Rev. I-rael W. Putna Address to the Churo of Newburyport; Pray Rev. John Smith led Pastor of the Firs Rev. Mr. Rowland's) Prayer by Rev. Mr. a Rev. Mr. Bouton, of O pastors and teacher Mr. Miltimore, of New Rev. Mr. Hurd, of 2 Dr. Dana, of Newbur Mr. Withington, of N Mr. Withington, of N Mr. Winslow, of Dow At Aurora, N. Y. a ordained as a Baptist, HAST GREES was d and society in Remsen

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SCOTT. Sermon by t
On the 25th ult. R
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March 4, a new Pre
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March 12th a new lated in Gorham, N. of Canandaigua. On the 12th ult, the the Rev. Mr. Gilbert's was dedicated. A por ed, formed a new clau intend soon to call a p

DEDICATION
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TO CO "B" will have place view of Senator Johnson

" A Friend to Truth "W." shall be hear his valuable thoughts of "Youth," "Union," erceive that our col ong articles, and such eeks. This inconven ters will soon be reme mit " Candor and Char

UNITAR We have received say in Boston referred to u week, was prepared im entirely the production of the words quoted by ext was the same as doubtless be satisfied, red, between that serm

York, was accidental. AMERICAN E A Quartarly meeting m. Ed. Soc. will be h Am. Ed. Soc. will be he at the Treasurers Office A. M. A meeting of the held at the same place, P. M. for the purpose of individuals who may win Satiety. Religious Anniversaries in S. Carolina.—Arrangements are made to hold the anniversaries of the benevolent societies of this State, in the same week, which is the present. A house in Chalmers street is provided, as a general Depository for beavelent institutions, in which is a room for anniversary meetings. The bodies expected to convene are, the Bible Society—the Foreign and Donestic Missionary Societies—the Education Society—the Sabbath School Union—the Tract Society—and the Port Society for the support of the Gospel among Seamen.

Usefulness of Tracts.—A correspondent of the Western Recorder says: "Not long since, as I am credibly informed, a young gentleman called at the depository of the Utica Branch Tract Society, and obtained about one hundred tracts, which he took with him to Alleghany county, and distributed in the town of —. Soon alterwards an awakening took place in that town, which resulted in the hopeful conversion of nearly seventy persons. Of that number about thirty ascribed the joys of their salvation through the blessing of God, to the reading of the tracts."

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Doctrinal Tract.-The Western Recorder copies the Doctrinal Tract.—The Western Recorder copies the statement of our correspondent, who named a large number of the American Society's Tracts which contain the doctrines of grace. The editor of that paper then adds: "These remarks are doubtless entitled to much consideration. Still, it will not be contended that the doctrines have been here defended and established by argument, in such a manner as to meet all the sophisms of the skeptic, or the cavillings of the controversialist. This was not to be expected."

of the controversialist. This was not to be expected."

Agent of Baptist General Tract Society.—We learn that the Rev. E. Megregory of North Leverett, Mass. has obtained leave of absence from pastoral duties for six months, having accepted the appointment of an Agency for this Society. We understand he has entered on his duties, and will visit the Baptist Churches west of Connecticut River.

C. Watch.

Premium Tract.—The Committee of the Au. Tract Society received 31 manuscript Tracts "for obviating trite objections to the Bible &c."; and made a selection of two, between the authors of which they divide the premium of \$50. The writers were Rev. W. C. Brownlee, D. D. of New-York, and Rev. J. De Witt, D. D. Prof. in the Ref. Dutch Theological Seminary at New-Brunswick. These Dutch Theological Seminary at New-Brunswick. These Tracts will be published forthwith. Several others possess great merit.

Return of Missionaries.—The Rev. Mr. Ely and family

t Martha's Vineyard in the En

The National Preacher, for March, contains three serons by the Rev. Dr. Beecher, on National Prosperity om Jer. ix, 23, 24. They are entitled, "The Gospel the and security for eminent and abiding national prosperity". Propriety and importance of efforts to evangelize the tion"—"Pre-eminent importance of the Christian Sab-

hatin' Perseurance.—We find in the Traveller, an account of the Reverend William Davy, of Devonshire, in England, who finished with his own hands the printing of twenty-six volumes of a System of Divinity. He commenced in 1795, with sufficient worn out and cast off types, which he promer from a country printing office, to set up two pages, at which rate he continued till the year 1807, when he had completed fourteen copies of the whole twenty-six volumes.

A volume of travels prepared by the late John Lewis Burckhardt is about to be presented to the public, by author-ity of the London African Association. It will consist of his Travels in Arabia, comprehending the Hedjaz, or Holy Land of the Mussulmans, the territory most difficult of ac-

Parochial Fund.—The Congregational Society of Andover, at their meeting on Monday but, constituted a permanent fund, amounting to \$5,000, for supporting the ministry of the Gospel in that place. At the same meeting they unanimously invited the Rev. Alpha Miller, to become their

stor. Conn. Obs.
Beneficence.—A citizen of Nashville (Ten.) in compar mingicence.—A citizen of Nashville (Ten.) in compar-atively moderate circumetances, has recently given five hun-dred dollars to the College of New-Jersey:—Also five hun-dred dollars to the University of Nashville—fifty dollars to the Academy at Elkton, in Kentucky—besides sundry liber-al donations to the various benevolent and religious institu-tions of the day.—W. Lum.

#### ORDINATIONS, &c.

ORDINATIONS, &c.

Rev. JAEED B. WATERBURY, was installed Pastor of the Pleasant Street Church, Portsmouth, N. H. March 18, Introductory Prayer by Rev. Edward Beecher of Boston; Sermon by Rev. Dr. Beecher of Boston; Installing Prayer by Rev. Mr. French, of North Hampton; Charge, by Rev. Mr. Chandler, of Eliot, Me.; Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. Jersel W. Putnam, of the North Church, Portsmouth; Address to the Church and People, by Rev. Mr. Proudit of Newburyport; Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Smith of Exeter.

of Newburyport; Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Smith of Exeter.

Rev. John Smith, formerly of New Jersey, was installed Pastor of the First Church and Society in Exeter, (late Rev. Mr. Rowland's) on the 15th of March. Introductory Prayer by Rev. Mr. Burnham, of Pembroke; Sermon by Rev. Mr. Bouton, of Concord—text, "And he gave some pastors and teachers." Consecrating Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Miltimore, of Newbury; Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. Mr. Hord, of 2d Church in Exeter; Charge by Rev. Dr. Dana, of Newburyport; Address to the people, by Rev. Mr. Withington, of Newbury; Concluding Prayer by Rev. Mr. Window, of Dover.

At Aurora, N. Y. March 5, Mr. Wm. W. Smith was ordained as a Baptist Evangelist. Feb. 25, Mr. Tilling-hast Green was ordained Pastor of the Baptist church and society in Remsen, N. Y.

At Enosburgh, Vt. March 5th, was ordained Rev. John Scott. Sermon by the Rev. W. Smith, of St. Alban's.

On the 25th ult. Rev. Samuel Willis was installed

On the 25th ult. Rev. SAMUEL WILLIS was installed astor of the Universalist church in Salem.

Pastor of the Universalist church in Salem.

March 4, a new Presbyterian Church was dedicated; rerently built in the First Congregation of Cicero, N. Y.

March 12th a new Presbyterian Meeting house was dedcated in Gorham, N. Y. Sermon by the Rev. A. D. Eddy,

On the 12th ult. the new house of worship for the use of the Rev. Mr. Gilbert's congregation in Wilmington Del., was dedicated. A portion of the communicants have seceded, formed a new church, purchased the old building and intend soon to call a pastor.—Philad.

# DEDICATION AND INSTALLATION.

On the 18th inst. the new Meeting House, recently erected for the worship of the Orthodox Congregational Church an Canton, Ms. was dedicated to the only living and true hol, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. At the same time, he Rev. WILLIAM HARLOW was installed as Pastor of the Church. the Rev. WILLIAM HARLOW was installed as Pastor of the Church. The services on the occasion were as follows, viz.: Introductory Prayer by Rev. Mr. Cogswell of Dedham; Reading select portions of Scripture by Rev. Mr. Burgess of Dedham; Dedicatory Prayer by Rev. Dr. Codman of Dorchester; Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Fairchild of Boston; Installing Prayer by Rev. Dr. Park of Stoughton; Charge by Rev. Mr. Fisk of Wrentham; Right-hand of Fellowship by Rev. Mr. Fisk of Wrentham; Right-hand of Fellowship by Rev. Mr. Hitcheeck of Randolph. At the close two persons were admitted to the church, and the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered. In this service the Rev. Mesr. Gile of Milton, Huntington of North Bridgewater, Sheldon of Easton, and Brigham of Randolph officiated.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

B" will have place as soon as convenient after the Re-of Senator Johnson's Report is finished.

A Friend to Truth," when previous engagements are

W." shall be heard, when leisure permits us to dives his valuable thoughts of superfluous words.

"Youth," "Union," "A," and several others, will ceive that our columns have been recently occupied by ing articles, and such as require a continuance for several weeks. This inconvenience to an early notice of other wri-ters will soon be removed. We should have been glad to admit " Candor and Charity" without any delay.

### UNITARIAN PREACHERS.

We have received satisfactory evidence, that the serme Boston referred to under this head in the Recorder of last week, was prepared immediately before its delivery, and was tirely the production of the preacher. Two out of three of the words quoted by our correspondent were used, and the text was the same as that mentioned by him. But he will btless be satisfied, that whatever coincidence he obserfed, between that sermon and one he had heard in New-

### AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

A Quartarly meeting of the Board of Directors of the a. Ed. Soc. will be held in Boston on Wednesday next the Treasurers Office No. 84 Milk Street, at 10 o'clock M. A meeting of the Examining Committee will be left at the same place, on the preceding day at 3 o'clock M. for the purpose of attending to the examination of any dividuals who may wish to apply for the patronage of the sciety.

April 2. E. CORNELIUS, Clerk.

#### SECULAR SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.

England.—Parliament assembled on the 5th of February. The king proposed in his speech, that parliament give renewed attention to Catholic emancipation; and on the same day the Duke of Wellington said, it was the intention of government to present a measure for the distinction of the same day. ony the Duke of Wellington said, it was the intention of government to present a measure for the adjustment of that question. The king said, that assurances of friendly relations with all his allies were still received; that his diplomatic relations with Portugal are still suspended; that though hostilities continue between Russia and Turkey, yet the best understanding prevails between Russia, France and Great Britain, in their endeavors to accomplish the remaining objects of the treaty of London.—York Cathedral was nearly destroyed by fire, on the night of Peb. 2d.

France.—The France, Chamber of Deswice had made

destroyed by fire, on the night of Feb. 2d.

France.—The French Chamber of Deputies had made choice of Messrs. Royer Collard, Casimir Pereir, Delalot Berbis, and Gen. Sebs.tiani, to be candidates for the presidency. The king had not made the appointment of president. The king's speech appears to have given very general satisfaction. The Chamber has proceeded in a spirit of harmony and conciliation, having chosen one of the secretaries of the Chamber, from each of the extremes of the

late parties.

In Portugal the prospect increased of an open revolt against the authority of Don Miguel. The emperor of Russia was about to make a visit to Finland, where it was said an army of 20,000 men was to be raised to join the grand army in Turkey. There were contradictory rumors respecting the prosecution of the war; some of them asserting that the Sultan had consented to the mediation of the allied powers, on the basis of the pacification of Greece, and others that he had again refused this proposition. The arrival of the Ambassadors at Naples, seems to negative the supposition that their presence would be soon required at Constantinople.

Prussia is said to be collecting troops upon the borders of Poland, to guaranty the tranquillity of that kingdom, during the absence of the Polish army, which it is re-asserted is to be employed in the ensuing campaign against the Turks. Prussia also stipulates with Russia to guard Finland from any encroachment on the part of Sweden.

any encroachment on the part of Sweden.

The Reward of Treason.—An article from Smyrna says that the Emperor of Russia had given an estate in the Crimea to Jussuf Pacha, which produced the annual rent of 25,000 measures of corn, a golf sword and a considerable sum of money.—This Jussuf is the person who delivered up Varna to the Russiane.

The Odessa Journal announces that a report has been received from Gen. Langeron which states that a The Odessa Journal announces that a report has been re-ceived from Gen. Langeron which states, that the Turks had made two sorties from Jourja, in both of which they had been repulsed with considerable loss. The Russians, according to this report, had neither killed nor wounded in their encounters.

their encounters.

The Augsburg Gazette announces under the head of Abo, Finland, that a diet was immediately to be convened to organize the forces in Finland, and provide for its expeases, in case the Emperor should wish to call them into active service. It was also rumored that 20,000 Finlanders would enter Turkey, and that the Grand Duchy was to bear its proportional part of the expenses of the war. This it is added, would be contrary to the treaty contracted between the Incorporation of Finland and Russia.

There was a severe rule in the Addiction world the and

There was a severe gale in the Adriatic towards the end of December, which caused much damage. A number of vossels loaded with grain at Ancona for Greece, were lost. Two ships of war are also spoken of as wrecked.

The savans deputed by the Institute and the Government of France to prosecute scientific investigations in Greece were at Toulon, being twenty-six in number; and were to embark in the frigate Cybele.

embark in the frigate Cybele.

The Emigrating Swiss.—The Journal du Havre of Feb. 2, says—"Since the cold has become so unusually severe in this vicinity, we have had under our eyes a most afficting spectacle, viz. the poor Swiss and Alsacians, who, without any resources, and mest of them burdened with large families of children, have come to Havre, seeking a passage to the United States. A miserable woman of their number, it is said, has been found dead in one of our streets, still helding in her cause the United States.

number, it is said, has been found dead in one of our streets, atill holding in her arms the Infant which she was nursing. Another woman and her four children, who would soon have perished with the cold, has been carried to the Hospital."

The Great-Nephew of Pope.—An old man with long grey hair applied last week, through the Mayor of Chester, for parish relief. He had served with credit in the Navy for thirty-eight years, without promotion; and not being entitled to half-pay, was in consequence without means of support. The name of this unfortunate gentleman is Rackett, and he is the great nephew of Alexander Pope.

A patent has been taken out in England, for the investion

A patent has been taken out in England, for the inventi-

A patent has been taken out in England, for the invention of a mechanical, evolti cubito, to take the player of music to turn over the leaves of the book while performing.

Mr. Valpy is faublishing a series of School and College Greek Classies with English Notes, in duodecimo. The Medea and Hecuba of Euripides, and the Edipus of Sophocles are ready for delivery.

The History of the Rise and Progress of the Mahomedan power in India, from the year 1000 till 1620, translated by Licut. Col. Briggs, from the Persian of Mahomed Kasim Astrabady, entitled Ferishta, may be looked for at an early period. period.

Com. Porter .- A gentleman from Mexico infofms com. Porter.—A gentieman from Mexico informs that one of the first acts of Guerrero's administration was the solemn acknowledgement of the services rendered the republic by Commodore Porter, who, with his characteristic promptitude and energy, had greatly contributed to the restoration of good order in the city of Vera Cruz.

The schooner Splendid from Porto Cabello, having sailed on the 2d inst. brings information, the correctness of which may perhaps be questioned, that the inhabitants of Peru, had declared themselves unfavorable to the war with Coombia, and favorable to the Liberator Bolivar. Gen. Pa

dilla had been shot.

Letters from Lima of November 20th, state that the mine of Pascoe were full of water, and it was feared that they could not be worked again in less than 8 or 10 months. This would materially affect the business of the country, which had become extremely dull.

The Hon. Wm. Black has been appointed to administer the government of New-Brunswick in the absence of Sir Howard Douglas, on the commission for settling the boundary question. The latter was to leave Frederickton the 18th inst. for St. John, Digby, and Halifax, to embark for England.

### DOMESTIC.

Panama Instructions.—The National Journal contains the Instructions to the Panama Ministers, communicated to the Senate on the 2d of March, and refused to be printed by that body. A copy of so much of the journal of the secret session as had been released from the injunction of secrecy, has also been published in the same paper.

has also been published in the same paper.

The Supreme Court of the United States adjourned on the 20th ult. having disposed of fifty-three causes, and having on the docket a hundred and one. Several days were lost at the commencement of the ression for want of a quorum of the Court, two judges being absent in consequence of illness, and one in consequence of an accident on his journey to the seat of government—and there being one vacancy which the President neglected to fill from August to December, and the Senate then refused to confirm the President's nomination.

Liberty .- The people at Detroit lately subscribed to pay the one imposed on a printer for contempt of court. Also, about 300 citizens assembled, held a public dinner and drank spirited toasts, at the jail.

Samuel Swartwout, Esq. has been appointed Collector of the port of New-York.

It is understood that Mr. Hill, Postmaster of this city, has either resigned or had leave to retire from office on the 1st of July next; for Nathaniel Greene, Esq. is expected to succeed him at that time. Isaac Hill, of New-Hampshire, is appointed second Comptroller of the U.S. Treasury, with a salary of \$3000.

salary of \$3000.

Navigation of the Connecticut.—The proprietors of the Locks on Connecticut river have reduced the toll on boats, to about one half the sum allowed them by law, on condition that the boats shall reduce the price of freight, at least to an equal amount. This agreement is to continue in force two years, and longer, if the increase of business shall justify it.

The Color of the Connecticut.—The proprietors of the proprietors of the price of the price of the connecticut.

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justify it. Vt. Chron.
Theodore Sedgwick, Esq. of Stockbridge, has commenced in the Berkshire Star, a series of numbers on Rail roads. He has been long known as a streamous advocate of this species, as well as other modes, of internal improvement. We know not what effect may be produced by his proposed essays, but we know him to be a sincere, honest, single-minded man, wholly devoid of guile or double-dealing—one who would never uphold a project for the sake of popularity.—Boston Cour.

popularity.—Boston Cour.

At a meeting, February 3, of the citizens of Amherst, the Officers of College, and Teachers of Mount Pleasant Classical Institution, and Preceptors of the Academy, a Constitution and Bye-laws were drawn up and adopted for the government and regulation of a Lyceum. The object of the association is the improvement of its members in useful knowledge and the advancement of popular education. To effect this, stated meetings are held for mutual instruction by Discussion, Lectures, and other exercises as assigned by the Directors. The Lyceum we learn has now about sixty members, the foundation for respectable Library, and the use of a Mineral Cabinet.

[Belchertown Sent.

A Lyceum has been formed in Chester, Vt.

Changes.—Messrs. Spooter & Meriam bare relinquished their share in the proprietorship of the Mass. Yeoram, at Wovcester, and Austin Denny, Esq. who has been the Editor from its commencement, has associated with himself Emory Washburn, Esq. as co-proprietor and Editor.—Mr. Garrison, who has conducted a spirited paper at Bennington for six months past, has resigned it to other hands. He says: "I am invited to occupy a broader field, and to engage in a higher enterprise: that field embraces the whole country—that enterprise is in behalf of the slave population." In what capacity, he does not tell us.

Salmon Falls Temperance Society.—The constitution of this society is on our first page. It was unanimously adopted, and 29 persons subscribed it. The poison has not been kept at the Factory store at that village, for 2 years.

\*\*N. H. Obs.\*\*

Good Example for Towns.—The town of North Hampton, N. H. have refused, by a vote, to supply ardent spirits on the highways, this year.

Asylum for the Blind.—Jonathan Phillips, Esq. by virtune of the authority vested in him by the late act incorporating the New England Asylum for the Blind, has notified the persons named in that act to meet at the Marboro' Hotel, on the 26th of April, at 7 o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of organizing the institution.

It is stated in some of the New Orleans papers, that a project is on foot in New-York and l'hiladelphia to purchase lots in that city and its vicinity, and to erect buildings, with a capital of \$250,000.

Capt. Porter's line of Steam boats between Boston and Kennebec is about to re-commence running. He expects to add to it, the large and elegant Hudson River Steam Packet James Kent. It now consists of the Patent, Waterville, Experiment and Tom Thumb.

The Faculty of the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, have issued a vatice inviting the students to resume their

The Faculty of the University of Virginia, at Charlottes The Faculty of the University of Virginia, at Charlottes-ville, have issued a satice inviting the students to resume their usual exercises on the 1st April, there being "but one case de-cidedly of the epidemic" remaining. They recommend, how-ever, that for the present they lodge in the neighborhood. From the Schoharie Republican, we learn that the death of a Mr. Mann was occasioned on the 15th inst. by his mis-taking a dose of Salt Petre for Salts. He was in his usual health, but the salt petre occasioned his death in less than half an hour.

The Albany Argus states, that on Saturday, during a de-bate in the Senate on the Salary Bill, Mr. Hart, whilst tpon the floor, and in the midst of an animated argument, was seized with a fit, and fell. His recovery is considered doubt-ful.

ul.

Backward Season.—The Stages from Albany came lown to Poughkeepsie, on Friday last, the 27th ult. upon the ice of the river, and the Steam-boats met them at that

place.

Late Season.—At Haverhill, Ms. March 28th, snow banks deep and ice in the Merrimack near two feet thick. Last year, the ice broke up on the 8th of Feb., and on the 17th of Feb. a sloop came up the river.—At Gardner, Me. March 27th, ice in the Kennebec two or three feet thick, covered with snow; great freshet feared, when the snow shall dissolve. In 1828, the ice broke up in the river on the 20th of March.

20th of March.

Caution.—Mr. Bachelor, of this city, requests a suspension of public opinion on his recent trial for libel alleging that the published account of it is incorrect and evidently partial.

Stephenson.—In the hearing of the case of Stephenson the Banker, before the Superior Court of New-York, Mr. Justice Oakley observed that Mr. Stephenson was discharged from all custody, until sufficient time had elapsed to enable him to return to that place from whence he had been illegally and forcibly taken. If, however, at the expiration of that period, Mr. Stephenson should think it prudent to remain in the City of New-York, he would then render himself open to the claims of his creditors, and become amenable to the laws of the country.—Mr. Stephenson left the city the same afternoon. ritu the same afternoon.

ble to the laws of the country.—Mr. Stephenson left the city the same afternoon.

Fire.—On Sabbath morning last, about 8 o'clock, the bake house of Mr. James Weld, on Custom House Street, was discovered on fire, owing probably to some defect in the chimney. The interior of the building, which was of brick, four stories high, was entirely destroyed, together with a thousand barrels of ship-bread. We understand that 1500 dollars were insured on the stock, and on the building a sum sufficient to repair the damage.

Fire.—We learn that on Monday night last, a dwelling house and barn, owned by Mr. Thompson, and occupied by a Mr. Allen, in Bethlem, was consumed by fire. Mr. Allen being absent, and no person in the house, and from fifteen to twenty tons of hav in the barn, were destroyed. We learn, also, that on the Saturday night previous, the wife of Mr. Allen fell into the fire, and although her basband was present, but supposed to be in a state of intoxication, before she was taken out, her face, head, and arms were so dreadfully burnt, that she survived but a very sbort time. Both, we understand were addicted to intemperance.

present, but supposed to be in a state of intoxication, before she was taken out, her face, head, and arms were so dreadfully burnt, that she survived but a very short time. Both, we understand were addicted to intemperance.

Littleffield Conn. Inq.

Fire in Canton, Mass.—We regret to state, that on Lord's-day, the 15th inst. the Dwelling-House and Furniture of Dea. Ezra Tilden, were destroyed by fire.—Watch.

Fire.—On Friday last the dwelling house and store of Josiah Brown, Esq. in Tewksbury, were destroyed by fire.

Loss estimated at about \$3000, and no insurance. The attention of the persons present was so long directed to efforts to quench the fire, that a considerable portion of the furniture, &c. was destroyed.—Lowell Journal.

Fire at Mobile.—On the 1st of March, the Theatre, with its wardrobe, was destroyed by fire. A small frame store on the south side of the Theatre was also destroyed.

Fire in New Haven.—Six buildings were consumed in New Haven, on the evening of the 25th ult.; two small houses, two barns, a store house and a shop. Considerable property was destroyed in the buildings. No insurance, except on the store house.

On the 26th ult, the blacksmith's and machine shop of Gen. Eastman, on the cast side of the river at Concord, N. Haves destroyed by fire workers at least to the store house.

ien. Eastman, on the east side of the river at Concord, N. I. was destroyed by fire with most of its contents. Loss bout \$500; no insurance.

Destructive Fire.—We learn by the Providence Amer-

Destructive Fire.—We learn by the Providence Amercan, that a fire broke out in a Cotton Factore, in Woonkosett Falls Village, about two o'clock of the '26th ult. which
resulted in the total destruction of the cotton mill, belonging
to Mr. Dester Ballou, including machinery, at a loss of
\$25,000, of which \$10,000 were insured at the Ema office.
A Grist Mill belonging to Mr. Arnold with three run of stone,
was also burned; loss about \$2000, and no insurance.—
The total loss is estimated at 30,000, of which no more
than \$10,800 were insured.

than \$10.800 were insured.

Dartmouth College endangered.—On Monday, March 23d a two story wooden building was burnt down at Hanover, N. H. within a few rods of the College buildings.—The building was wholly occupied by students & a tutor of the College, who had just left their rooms for a recitation. A large wooden store within fifteen feet was repeatedly on fire & burning rapidly in different places. It was preserved, how ever, by the vigorous efforts of the firemen and citizens, with one engine. If the store had been burnt, the lumber yard of the College, adjoining, filled with seasoned materials for the new building, must have received and communicated the flames to the whole range of the College buildings and the south-eastern part of the village. The buildings (Poole's) were insured. Loss estimated at 6 or 800 dollars.

Distressing Shipwrecks.—On the 22d ult, two schooners were wrecked on Nantucket; the Ranger, of Salen, C. Dartmouth College endangered .- On Monday, March

Distressing Shipwrecks,—On the 22d ult. two schooners were wrecked on Nantucket; the Ranger, of Salem, C. Wasgate, master, and the Ann, of Thomaston, Me. R. Mosman, master. Six persons perished; from the Ranger, C. J. Johnson, and S. Adame, of Machias, and O. Wood, of Deer Island; from the Ann, G. Hart, of St. George, and two sons of Capt. Mosman. Both vessels and cargoes lost.—The number of lives lost by shipwreck on that Island, in the last four months, is 17; a greater number than had before occurred for the last seventy years.

Privative.—A butter from Matagas of the 7th March, re-

fore occurred for the last seventy years.

Piracies.—A letter from Matanzas of the 7th March, received at New York, says that previous to the arrival of the Erie, six months had elapsed since our flag had been displayed in that port, except by the defenceless merchant, though the commodore at Pensacola had been repeatedly informed of the necessity of looking in there. It is well known that a sufficient naval force is in constant pay, for the expression propose of presenting the navigation on those formed of the necessity of looking in there. It is well known that a sufficient naval force is in constant pay, for the express purpose of protecting the navigation on those seas, against piracy. The merchantmen are armed only with one gun to a vessel, on an average. The writers are indignant at the neglect of their protectors, but acknowledge the friendship experienced from the compander of a British man of war. The letter is signed by 20 masters; of whom 8 are of Boston, 2 of N. York, and 4 of Portland.—However, on the news of the capture of the Attentive and New Priscilla arriving at Key West, Capt. Turner immediately proceeded to the Havana and offered convoy to any American vessels about sailing. None being in readinese, he sailed for Matanzas, where he was to give convoy, and then proceed immediately to Havana, for the same purpose. He then sent three large boats with fifty men to examine all the inlets and keys from Point Yeacas to 100 miles east.—Accounts from Key West to the 28th ult. state that at the request of Mr. Rodney, our Commercial Agent at Havana, the French Consul had promised every aid in his power in ordering convoys for American vessels. It is also stated that Com. Laborde had ordered five or six of the Spanish squadron immediately to put to sea, and protect such of our vessels as should be placed under their care.

The Lovely Keziah, arrived at Charleston, brought news

that here were no further accounts of piracies received at Havana, up to the time of her leaving there, and that the cruizers which had gone in pursuit of the piracies nat ont returned. There was a report in circulation, although not much credited, of a Hamburg vessel having been taken by the piraces. The Lovely Keziah, arrived at Charleston, brought news

The Nassan Royal Gazette of the 24th January, says, it i-The Nassan Royal Gazette of the 24th January, says, internation out to be doubted, has been received there of a schlooser carfed the Mulatto, which had been engaged in the African slave trade, having not long since been carried away and was cruising as a pirate, between Sal Nicholau and Key Sal Bank, and according to report, captured a Hamburg or German vessel, print the lattern with dry goods, and it is feared her crew was beath. Where was also cruising in the same neighbourhood, a small schr. with fourteen or filteen men, which boarded one of the traders between Havana and the adjacent ports. At Cay de Cruz, eastward of Cayo Romano, there is a gang of pirates, supposed to number twenty-five or thirty men, who are said to have captured one or two smalt vessels belonging to Nassau.

The Evenine Post states, that within 36 hours after the

The Evening Post states, that within 36 hours after the news of the late murders and practics had reached the di-partment of state, peremptory orders were issued from the President for the Natchez to sail in 24 hours at farther i, with instructions to the commander of the squadron, tho r-oughly to scour the West India seas without cessation, at id to visit every port which could afford the murderers at ay shelter, at least once a week.

The U. S. sehr. Shark, Samuel W. Adams, Esq. con mander, arrived at Peasench, on the 21st all, in 44 decreases

The C. S. sent. Shark, Samuel W. Adams, Esq. coi mander, arrived at Peusacola on the 21st ult. in 44 days from the coast of Africa. Officers and crew all well. It is said that there has been no death, and but one case of sickness on board, since the vessel left New-York, in Oc tober last.

ber last.

The U. S. schr. Grampus, James G. Boughan, Esq. crommander, arrived at Pensacola, on the 22d ult. from Tau pico.

Lieut. Latiner, her commander, and two midshipt nen were accidentally left on shore, the vessel having t een blown off in a gale; and being short of provisions, she was compelled to make for Pensacola, under the command of Mr. Boughan, her first Lieutenant.

The Key West Register of Feb. 28th, mentions the tarrival of a vessel from Havana, the Capt. of which state it that on his passage he saw two British armed schooners, beaving in company a piratical vessel, supposed to be the same which robbed the brig New Priscilla, of Salem.

A piratical vessel has been fallen in with on the Florida coast. It was a Baltimore built schooner, officers and men all Spaniards.

Five of the prisoners who escaped from the Walnet street prison, have been restored to their former lodgings in that house. An immense amount of materials for carrying our their nefarious designs were found with them.—Phil. Gaz.

Two boats left Falmouth on Sunday morning before last, bound to Muskeget, on a gunning and fishing party, one of them returned in the snow storm, but the other, and the whole crew are believed to have been lost.

#### MARRIAGES.

In this city, Wm. Hayford, to Miss Elizabeth Wood; Mr. Lewis L. Tucker, to Miss Hannah W. Rice; Mr. Minot Pratt, to Miss Maria J. Bridge; Mr. Cyrus Savage, to Miss Harriet Hitchborn; Mr. Isaac Tibbeta, to Miss Maria Fuller; Mr. Joseph Manning, to Miss Sarah M. Kimball; Mr. Charles E. Gay, th Miss Lucy B. Rice.

In Charleston, Mr. Charles Walker, Jr. to Miss Helen L. Jacques, dupplier of Samuel Jacques, —In East Cam-

Charles E. Gay, In Miss Lucy B. Ruce.

In Charlestos..., Mr. Charles Walker, Jr. to Miss Helen
L. Jacques, daughter of Samuel Jacques.—In East Cambridge, Mr. Richard Passquell, to Sarah Ann W. youngest
daughter of Capt. Amass Porter.—In Dedham, Mr. Abijah
Parker, to Miss Harriet Fuller.—In Salem, Mr. Edward
Battles, to Miss Martha Cottle.—In Plymouth, Mr. Echabod Morton, to Miss Betsey Holbrook.—In Weymouth, Mr.
Stephen Bicknel, Jr. to Miss Rebecca Hunt.—In WestNewbury, Mr. Bartlett J. Currier, to Miss Susan N. Goodrich.—In Gloucester, Mr. Lorenzo Dow Story, to Miss Ann
Maria Honon, of G.—In Harwich, Mr. Jeremiah Kelley,
to Miss Zeriah Rogers; Mr. Wm. Chase, to Miss Dilly
Crowell; Mr. Isaac Bearse, to Miss Bethiah Nickerson.—
In Hopkinton, March 9, Mr. John A. Fitch, grandsen of the
late Rev. Elijah Fitch, to Miss Lucy-Ann Howe, youngest
daughter of the Rev. Nathaniel Howe.

At the Asbury Missionary Institution, near Fort Mitcheil,
Creek Nation, by the Rev. Mr. Hill, Mr. James Hill, of
the U. S. Army, to Miss Amanda Doyle, a Creek pupil of
the Institution.

In this city, Mr. Andr.w McDonald, 33; Mrs. Ann Horton, 88; Mr. John F. Trueman, 43; Mr. John Jacobs, 52; Mrs. Mary Jones, 45, formerly of Hampden, Me.; Mr. Charles Davis Cotton, son of Mr. John C. 18; Mr. Benjamin White, in the 62l year of his age; Mrs. Louisa Frye, of Bucksport, Me. 23; Mr. Joseph Davis, 82.

On Sabbath last, after a brief illness, John Gorham, M. D., 46; an eminent physician of this city, universally respected and lamented. On Monday, funeral services were performed in Brattle Street Church. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Channing; and an address delivered by Dr. Jackson, delineating the character of the deceased.

In Charleston, S. C. March 17, Dea. Andrew Bradshaw

In Charleston, S. C. March 17, Dea. Andrew Bradshaw, of Boston.

In Charlestown, Mrs. Sarah, wife of Mr. George Nichols, 26.—In Dorcheater, Mrs. Rachel, wife of Mr. John Pierce, 83; Hannah, widow of Capt. Samuel Holden, 90 years and 6 months; Mrs. Abigail Greenwood, 25.—In Watertown, on Saturday evening last, James Hicks, only son of Jonas and Elizabeth Wyeth, 9 years; Mr. Nathaniel Bright, 52.—In Brookline, Mrs. Hannah Stearns, 43 years, wife of Mr. George W. Stearns.—In Tannton, Miss James Standish, 15.—In Dedham, [suddenly,] Mr. Nathaniel Noyes, 55; Miss Lois Howe, 54.—In New-Braintree, widow Rebecca Ware, 96.—In Salem, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Albert Knight, 24.—In Newburyport, Mr. Thomas Sawyer, 64.—In Oakham, March 8th, Miss Elizabeth Haskell, daughter of Mr. Simon H. 25.—In Townsend, on the 17th inst. Capt. Zacariah Hildreth, 75.—In Brookfield, Mrs. Haynes, wife of Mr. Reuben Haynes, 35.—In North Brookfield, Mr. Peter Hill, 72.—a soldier of the Revolution.—In Sutton, Mrs. Ledia Pratt, widow of Capt. Peter P. MIS. Haynes, wife of Mr. Reuben Haynes, 35.—In North Brookfield, Mr. Peter Hill, 72—a soldier of the Revolution.—In Sutton, Mrs. Lydia Pratt, widow of Capt. Peter P. late of Oxford, 83.—In Millbury, Mrs. Lydia Classe, wife of Lieut. Joshua C. 60.—In Kennebunk-port, James D. Downing Esq. Postmaster at that place.—In Shirley, auddenly, Elijah Wilds, in the S3d year of his age.—In Providence, Miss Sarah Whipple, in the 51st year of her age, daughter of the late Col. Simon W. of Cumberland.—In Barnstable, Capt. Henry Loring, 53.

In Plainfield, N. H. very suddenly, Feb. 15, widow Molly Kingsbury, 83, relict of the late Dea. Daniel Kingsbury, of Keene.—In Kingston, N. H. Miss Hannah Thayer, daughter of the late Dr. Thayer.

In Bennington, Vt. Mrs. Sally Crafford, wife of Mr. Samuel Crafford, very suddenly. A Jury of Inquest was held, and returned a verdict "that she came to her death by the excessive drinking of ardent spirits."

In Hillsborough, N. H. Mrs. Betsey, wife of Mr. Joel Carter, about 50.

In Plymouth, Capt. Josiah Cotton, 75, a soldier of the restable Mrs. Mrs. Med. 17.

In Plymouth, Capt. Josiah Cotton, 75, a soldier of the evolution; Mrs. Anna Holmes, 84; Miss Sarah Drew, 47; Mrs. Susan Augusta Cotton, wife of Mr. Roland Edwin Cotton, 18.—In East Bridgewater, Mr. Joseph Gannett, 69. In Jessamine Co. Ky. Col. David Meade, at a very ad-

vanced age.
In Cinton, N. Y. Mr. Joshua Morse, 78.
In New-York, suddenly, on Friday last, Mrs. Deborah
Goff, formerly of this city, 51.

FOR SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHERS.

JAMES LORING, No. 132 Washington Street, has just received a copious supply of "A Summary of Biblical Antiquities, compiled for the use of Sabbath Schotteachers and for the benefit of Families. By John W. Ne. teachers and for the benefit of Families. By JOHN W. NEVIN Assistant teacher in the Theo. Seminary of Princeton, published by the Western Sunday School Union. This work embraces the following subjects:—Geography and Climate. Natural History, Dwellings and Household Accommodations. Occupations. Dress, Meals, Social Intercourse. Domestic Customs and Habits. Diseases and Funeral Customs. Miscellaneous Matter. Political Institutions. General History of Religion. The Tabernacle. The Temple. Ministers of the Tabernacle and Temple. Sacrifices and other Religious Offerings. Sacred Times and Solemnities. Members of the Jewish Church. Synagones. Religious Sects.

and Solemnities. Members of the Jewish Church. Synagogues. Religious Sects.

The following passage is extracted from the preface:—

"As a belp to the intelligent reading of the Scriptures, such a compilation, [as the present] of not greatly defective in its form, is no doubt, better suited for the use of all common readers, than any larger work. It is trusted, therefore, that this may be found an important assistant to many who wish to understand the Bible for their own private satisfaction; and that by finding admittance into families and receiving common examination, it may disseminate the incommitted it contains, among multitudes who otherwise receiving common examination, it may disseminate the in-formation it contains, among multitudes who otherwise would never know the benefit of such information in any

degree."
Also, Dwights New Testament Dictionary, recommended by Professor Stuart, Dr. Porter and Dr. Kendrick. April2.

JUDSON'S QUESTIONS, \$1,50 per dozen, a new JUDSON'S QUESTIONS, \$1,50 per dozen, a new edition, revised by a Committee of the A. S. S. Union, for sale by JAMES LeRING, at the Cornhill Sabbath School Bookstore, No. 132, Washington Street. Also, The Bible Class Book by Fiske and Abbot. Little Robert's First Day at the Sunday School. Fisherman and bis Boy. Susannah, by Mrs. Sherwood. Baldwin's Five Apprentices, Croly's History of the Church. Fatal Ladder. Fersecuted Family. Parent's Monitor, compiled by A. Bullard. Memoir of Seth Burroughs. Missionary Geography. Memoirs of Pious Individuals. Nevu'a's Biblical Antiquities. Duight's New Testament Dictionary. Stewart's Journal. Fall of Babylon. S. School Psalmody. Will shortly publish—Orphan Lucy, or the Controlling Power of Youthful Piety. Sabbath School Scenes, by a Sabbath School Teacher of Massachusetts, &c. April 2.

FOR SABBATH SCHOOL LIBRARIES. JUST published by the Massachusetts Sabbath School nion, and for sale at their Depository, Baptist Church,

Federal Street. Parent's Monitor and Teacher's Assistant. 2 vols. Com-

Parent's Montor and Teacher's Assistant. 2 vols. Comjiled by A. Builard.

Memoirs of Seth Burroughs, of Williamsburgh, Mass.
who died May 10, 1828. Ry J. A. Nash, A. M.
Missionary Geography; or progress of Religion traced
round the world.

Select Memoirs of Pious Individuals. 2 vols.

Select Memoirs of Pious Individuals. 2 vols.

Also—for sale at the Depository,—
Memoir of Legh Richmond.
Memoir of Legh Richmond.
Memoir of Mrs. Ann H. Judson.
The Persecuted Family. By Robert Pollok.
Course of Time. do. do.
Stewart's Journal of a residence in the Sandwich Islands. 2v.
Family Monitor. By J. A. James.
Plans and Motives for the extension of S. Schools, and a variety of other new and valuable works for Sabbath Schools and Libraries, and the publications of the American S. S.
Union.

SAMUEL N. TENNEY,
April 2. istf

#### BIBLE CLASS BOOK.

BIBLE CLASS BOOK.

JUST published by the Massachmetts Sabbath School Union, and for sale at their Depository, Baptist Church, Federal Street,—The Bible Class Book, designed for Bible Classes, Sabbath Schools, and Families. Prepared for the Mass. Sabbath School Union. By N.W. Fiske and J. Abbott, Professors in Autherst College. Revised by the publishing Committee.

SAMUEL'N. TENNEY, April 2. istf Depositary M. S. S. U.

THIS day published by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, 79, and by BENJAMIN H. IVES, 66, Washington-street,—
THE COURSE OF TIME, a Poem, in ten Books.
By ROBERT POLLOK, A. M. Seventh Edition.
To which is added, A Memoir of the Author, an Introductory Notice, a Copious Index, and an Analysis prefixed to each Book. By Rev. NATHAN W. FISKE, A. M. Professor of the Greek Language and Belles Lettres at Amherst College.

fessor of the Greek Language and Denes Letters.

Mr. F. in his Introductory Notice, says, "Among the harbingers of better days to come in the history of refined literature, we joyfully hail the Course of Time. It has the reliable of a cluster from the promised land; and is an earnest of millennial poetry. It breathes out balmy air like breezes of the celestial City. It choes thrilling music, as if from sainted choirs above harping round the Throne."

This edition contains, in addition to the Poem, 35 pages. Price 50 cents.

# BOXFORD ACADEMY.

THE Spring term of this Academy will commence on Thursday the 7th of May next, under the continued superintendance of Mr. T. J. FARNUM as Principal, for the instruction of Males and Females, in all the various branches of a scientific education, usually taught in Academies; together with the French Language.—A Bible class will be connected with the school and the moral improvement of the students particularly regarded.

definition the school and the moral improvement of the stu-dents particularly regarded.

Mr.: Farnham's qualifications as a teacher have secured to him the approbation of his former patrons in this Academy; & the Committee of agency feel a great confidence in recom-mending him to their friends and the public, as worthy of their

ontinued patronage.

Tuition in the English branches three dollars—the Lan-Tution in the English oranches three dollars—the Lag-guages four dollars—with an additional charge of two dol-lars to those who attend to French—Board from \$1,50 to 1,75 per week. Per order, JACOB PEABODY. Reference in Boston—Rev. Dr. WISNER, Dea. JOSIAH BUMSTEAD, Dea. NATHANIEL WILLIS. 6w April 2.

ABBOT FEMALE ACADEMY, - Andover, Mass IT is the design of this institution, to afford the most iberal advantages for the solid and complete education of females.—Arrangements are made to meet the high demands, corresponding with the progress of public sentiment on the subject of female education, and with its consequent improvements—and the Tustees feel a confidence, that the just expectations of the parents and friends of the young ladies who may enjoy the advantages of this school, will not be disappointed.

may enjoy the advantages of this school, will not be disappointed.

For the purposes of instruction, they have erected, on a pleasant and healthful spot, an elegant and spacious brick edifice, 70 feet front, by 40 feet deep,—of two high stories and a basement room,—and formished with snaple and convenient rooms for study, recitations, and lectures.

An apparatus will be provided for illustrating, by experiment, the several branches of Natural Philosophy, and Chemistry—and a library, for reference, on all subjects connected with the studies of the school, and for other purposes tending to promote the general object.

The department of instruction will consist of an extensive course of English studies, with the Latin and French languages, Music and Drawing,—and will be under the direction of a gentleman, as Principal, with female Assistants in the regular branches of English education, besides teachers of French sand ornamental branches.

the regular branches of English education, besides teachers of French shd ornamental branches.

The Trustees have engaged, as Principal, Mr. CHARLES GODARD, of Portsmouth, N. H.,—a gentleman, whose character, education, manners, and experience in the business of instruction, are such, as to inspire them with the highest confidence of his success.

As Introductory Class will be added, for pupils between the ages of 8 and 12 years, who may not be prepared to enter on the higher studies of the school. This Class will receive that attention, which the importance of forming at an early period, correct mental and moral habits, and of acquiring thoroughly the elementary parts of education, demands.

mands.

Terms of instruction in all branches except French, Instrumental Music, and Drawing, \$24 per annum. In the Introductory Class, \$16 per ann. The year will be divided into three terms—and after the first, no charge will be made for a less period than one term.

The Academy will be opened for the reception of pupils, on the first Wednesday in May next.—Pupils, on admission, will be examined and classed, at the discretion of the teachers.

Arrangements are making to establish in connexion, a Arrangements are making to establish in connexion, a boarding department,—where young ladies may enjoy the advantages of home, in an unremitted attention to their habits and deportment—in the parental tenderness and fidelity with which they will be treated—and in the care and exertion which will be used, to form and guard the character. Situations for boarding can also be obtained in highly respectable families of the village, and on favorable terms. Applications, on all subjects connected with the school, to be made to the Principal. In behalf of the Trustees,

Sam'l. C. Jackson, Committee.

Milton Badger,

Andover, April 2, 1829. 5w

Andover, April 2, 1829.

FEMALE CLASSICAL SEMINARY, Brookfield.

FEMALE CLASSICAL SEMINARY, Brookfield.

THE next Term in this Seminary will commence on Wednesday the 29th day of April next. It will be under the superintendance and instruction of the Rev. Banckoff Fowler, aided by one or more well qualified Female Assistants. The Seminary is divided into two departments, Junior and Senior.

In the Junior Department, instruction will be given in Reading, Writing, Spelling, Mental Arithmetic, and the radiments of English Grammar and Geography.

In the Senior Department, instruction will be given in Arithmetic, Rhetoric, Composition, a more extended course of English Grammar and Geography, Algebra, Geometry and the higher branches of Mathematics, Logic, Natural, Moral, and Intellectual Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry and the Evidences of Revealed Religion; the Latin, Greek, and French languages; as well as the ornamental branches, Drawing, Painting and Music.

Two half days, in each week, will be devoted, by the whole school to improvement in reading, writing, composition and a critical knowledge of the English language, and a Biblical Exercise.

a Biblical Exercise.

From Mr. Fowler's long experience and known reputa-

From Mr. Fowler's long experience and known reputa-tion, as an instructer of youth; as well as from the universal satisfaction which he has given, during the year in which he has been connected with the Seminary, the Trustees feel confident, that those, who may think proper to commit their daughters to his care, will not be disappointed, in their

Tuition, per quarter, in the Junior Depart. Do. do. in the Senior Depart. from 3 to 5 00
Painting and Drawing, in addition, 2 00
Except do.

French

Music, including use of instrument,

Board in good families, from \$1,50 to \$1,75 per week.

By order of the Trustees,

ALLEN NEWELL, Sec'y,

Brookfield, March 27, 1829. N. B. Mr. Fowler will also take under his particular are a few lads or young men, to instruct in any of the above amed branches.—Tuition from 3 to \$4 according to the

#### anches pursued. COMMUNION SERVICE.

J. B. JONES, No. 123 Washington-St. Imports Silver Plated Church Flaggons, Cups, with and without Handles, Basons and Platters, and manufactures the same articles of Silver, to any pattern desired. Also, receives from the best Manufactures here, a regular Supply of White Metal Communion Ware, all at the lowest market prices. April 2.

#### 6w. BOARDERS WANTED.

TWO or four Gentlemen can be accommodated with Board, in a private family, on application at No. 45, Easex. Street. April 2.\* D. ABBOTT.

#### POETRY.

From the New-York Courier. THE "RED BIRD," A Chief of the Winnebagoes-He died in his Prison in the Spring of 1828.

in the Spring of 1825.
Steep was on the warrior's eye,
Stilly lay his fetter'd hand,
And his spirit—free to fly,
Sought again his native land.
Skies were bright, and breezes came,
Sweet as on the mountain born,
Swept they o'er his wearied frame,
With a voice of things by-gone.
Half his fetter'd hand did raise
To the vision o'er him smiling. To the vision o'er him smiling. Half, the lights of other days Hair, the lights of other days
Brightened, once again beguiling—
Why that spirit beauty broken—
Why that shadowy bliss forego!
Dark reality has spoken,
And the warrior wakes to woe.

"I bear—I hear wild voices flit
From the shadowy halls where my fathers sit;
They link my name with a kingly band,
And bid me hail to their spirit land.
I come at your bidding, bright shades of the slain,
That met ye by mountain and forest and plain,
We mingled in battle and banquet and chase,
And I pour'd to your death dirge the pride of my race. I hear-I hear wild voices flit

Oh son of the engle! thy spirit is gone, The plume of the war crest is sullied and torn; I feel the proud burst of my spirit in vain, And the white craven laughs as he rivets the chain. Oh never the halo of ages gone by Will return like yon day-beam to gladden thy sky, The song of the "Red Bird" is cold in its gloom, And the home of his hope, is the breast of the tomb

And the home of his hope, is the breast of the dome My eye was the brightest—my arrow was true—And fresh from the pine top it drank the young dev Speed! to the deer through the dark forest flying. But mine was the step to his fleetness replying. I trod the wild rock where the torrent lies buried, Fierce o'er my pathway the angry blast hurl'd, I heard in the thunder the storm spirit's sigh, And loved the red banner he waved in the sky.

I fling to Revenge the cold fetter it gave, I fing to Revenge the cold letter it gave, And rush to the dream of the glorious brave, The torches are flashing, and proud is the call That beckons me far to their shadowy hall. In vain is the shackle—I spring to my home! Roll on the dark music! I come! I come! My fetters are broken, my spirit is free, And shades of the mighty, I mingle with ye." NORNA.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

of Mrs. Ann L. Judson, late Missionary Burmah. Including a History of the American Baptist Mission in the Burman Empire. By James D. Knowles, Pastor of the Second Baptist Church in Boston. pp. 324, 12mo. LINCOLN & EDMANDS, 59, Washington-Street.

Having seen, in the narration of her Missionary course, the induence of female example,—a better motive than that of canonizing the dead, has induced the Rev. Mr. Knowles, at the solicitation of the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions, &c. to undertake and complete this Memoir. He has done it in a manner and with an ability, which we doubt not will be acceptable to the Board, and to the friends of Missions gracefully and we have be will be gracified in sectors. be acceptable to the Board, and to the friends of Missions generally; and we hope he will be gratified in seeing the prosperity of the Burnan Mission, and of the cause, for his love to which he accepted the labour of presenting to the public one of the most pious and amiable women, that ever devoted life to the salvation of the heathen. The facts in this Memoir, which are necessarily connected with the Burnan Mission, form a history of that station highly interesting.—Some of these facts have met our view in an unconnected state; but here they are embodied in their appropriate places, and receive almost a new aspect. The book is offered to the public in the first style of letter-press printing, on the finest paper, and with a new type.—Chr. Watch.

on the finest paper, and with a new type.—Chr. Watch.

Christian Spectator, conducted by an association of gentlemen—Quarterly series, No. 1, March, 1829. Contents.—Article 1. Review of Spring on the Means of Regeneration. 2. Review of Enisley's Lectures to the Middle Aged. 3. Review of the Remains of Rev. Carlos Wilcox. 4. Review of Fithins' Political and Civil History of the United States. 5. Exercitation on the second Psalm. 6. Review of Stuart on the Epistle to the Hebreux. 7. Review of Reports on Sunday Mails. 8. Review of Stuart's Journal in the Sandwich Islands. 9. Review of Works on Greece. 10. Letters from a Traveller on the Continent of Europe. 11. Review of Knight's Eulogium on Nathan Smith, M. D.

#### From the Conn. Obs. NEGRO STEALING.

NEGRO STEALING.

A man has been convicted of stealing negroes in Tennessee, and under a law passed during the revolution to protect the slaves of Whizs from the depredations of Tories, has been sentenced to be hung, on the first Monday of April next. The Nashville Republican says,

"We understand that the Supreme Court in delivering their opinion, stated in substance, that although, as Judges, they were bound to pronounce the law, as men, they concurred in opinion, that the prisoner was an object meriting the executive clemency. Indeed, there can be little doubt, but that the law is a most unequal and bloody one. No the executive elemency. Indeed, there can be little doubt, but that the law is a most unequal and bloody one. No reason can be assigned why a man should be more severely punished for stealing a Negro, than for stealing the value of that Negro in money, or in any other species of property; except when a free Negro is thus taken for the purpose of being gold into slavery—in the latter case, the crime is unquestionably of the very highest nature. But the stealing of a slave or slaves is nothing more than grand larceny, and should be punished as such only. The present case is one which demands the exercise of that discretionary power which has been lodged in the executive, and the law itself deserves the attention of our legislature."

Freedom is indeed a valuable thing. It gives men a rational soul, one would suppose, from the above remarks. To steal a negro slave, is only like purloining a little money—or taking off a horse from its owner, but to steal a

ey—or taking off a horse from its owner, but to steal a free negro, is "a crime of the highest nature." Now what makes the mighty difference, unless it be, that with his freedom, the negro goins a rational, an immortal soul?—As a slave, he is only property, money, land, furniture, a beast of burden, or some such thing;—as free, he is a man—has feelings, has affections, has rights. O liberty, how great is thy transforming power;—On how slight a circumstance, too, depends all that is tender, and intelligent, and moral in our nature! To-day, the image of God, because no unfeeling wretch can say, "you are my slave!" to-morrow, nothing more than a hank-bill or a bug of dollars—because you have been unfortunate enough to fall beneath the arm of irresistible force! ey-or taking off a horse from its owner; but to steal a

# TALKING ABOUT RELIGION.

TALKING ABOUT RELIGION.

The same inspired volume, which tells us, that, out of the abundance of the heart, the mouth speaketh, size informs us, that with his mouth a man may show much love, while his heart gooth after his covetousness. It is a subject for regret and deep humiliation, that candidates for immortality, when they meet, do not recur more readily to those topics, which are immediately connected with their spiritual and eternal well-being, exhorting one another daily, lest any be hardened through the deceitfulness of sin. And yet there is a fluent, though heartless way of treating sacred subjects, practised by some, which is altogether unsatisfactory to the devout Christian bearer, and more injurious to the impenient than total silence. Hervey has some pithy remarks on this subject, which are worthy to be remembered. "We may talk," says he, "what we will about religion, it is nothing less than a divine temper. What is short of this is PRATIKG about religion, and that's all. I meet with many doctrinal Christians, who are very dabs at chapter and verse, and yet very bond-slaves to earth and self. Spiritual Christians—which are the only true ones—are almost as scarce as phenixes."—Ch. Mir.

## TEMPER.

Ladies, especially married ladies, ought to know that men are what elderly maidens are apt to denominate 'strange creatures,'—and here, by the way, we do not mean 'strange' because they refuse to marry when they can, but 'strange because they become disaffected and dissatisfied and indiffer because they become disaffected and dissatisfied and indifferent after they are married. Now in order to prevent or remove this mental indisposition, every lady should be careful to exhibit only her most endearing properties. If at times (and we must suppose it to be occasionally only that such an event could happen,) she finds herself out of temper, she should withdraw from the family circle, and in some accret retreat await the settling of the turbid waters. Nothing among the common occurrences of domestic life, will sooner exasperate a husband, than a wife's ill temper. Next to ill temper comes what is termed an irritule and fretful temperament. This is hy some considered as the least infirmity of the two,—but we say, Wo to the man who has the latter to contend with; better can be endure the pehas the latter to contend with; better can be endure the periodical blows of a woman's weapon, (a broomstick,) than the pitdess peltings of a continued storm.—Conn. Mirror.

For the Boston Recorder. Sirs,-In your Recorder of March 12, a reviewer

of Mr. Whitman's Sermon for Thanksgiving, after giving an extract but that discourse, adds, that no intelligent per call an read it, without perceiving a gross misre sentation;—and observes further, that Trinitarians do not teach some things which he there ascribes to them.

As I was educated in the principles of Orthodoxy.

a Trinitarian and Calvinist, I am anxious to know which of the points, that Mr. Whitman, by implication, attributes to the Trinitarians, is not taugh by them. It would oblige one of your constant readers at least, and I imagine, give some light to many others, if your reviewer, or yourself, will be so kind as to designate the propositions, which

contain the misrepresentation.

Boston, March 12th.

\* We leave it with the reviewer, entreating only that he will be short. will be short.

Controversy.—Our Unitarian neighbors, who, as the public know, have contended carnestly for several of the last years, are becoming, of late, much opposed to controversy. Scarcely a paper or pamphlet issues from their quarter, which does not touch upon the subject, sighing and lamenting over the evils of controversy. We know very well there are evils incident to controversy, and this, among others; Persons sometimes get into difficulties, and are driven into corners, from which they know not how to escape. Whether or not some of our Unitarian polemics feel any evils of this sort, and whether these have operated to wean them from controversy, the public will judge. [Sp. Pil.

A Precious Confession from a noted infidel. A Precious Confession from a noted infidel.—The famous infidel Rousseau says of his cotemporary philosophers—"There is not one among them, who, coming to distinguish truth from falsehood, would not prefer his own error to the truth that is discovered by another." Let infidels who quote such men's arguments read and tremble!

"Profanity."—This word is in very common use, instead of Profaneness. It is highly desirable that such a relic of barbarous Latin should go out of use; but our editors, and lawyers, and governors are so "labituated to Profanity." that we almost despair of a reformation.

itors, and lawyers, and governors are so "habituate Profanity," that we almost despair of a reformation.

#### DEFERRED SUMMARY

TITLES OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ACTS OF CONGRESS

Passed at the Session just Closed.

An act making appropriations for the support of the Government for the first quarter of the year or thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.—To allow a subset to the Marshall of the District of Connecticut.—Allowing an additional drawback on Sugar refined in the United States, and exported therefrom.—To establish a Port of Entry at Magnesia, in Florida.—To authorize the Citizens of the Territories of Arkansas and Florida to elect their Officers, and for other purposes.—In addition to the act, entitled "An act to amend the Judicial System of the United States."—To allow a salary to the Marshal of the Eastern District of Virginia.—For altering the times for helding the Sessions of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Georgia, at the places provided by law.—To amend an act, en-Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Georgia, at the places provided by faw.—To amend an act, entitled "An act for the better organization of the Medical Department of the Navy," approved 24th May 1828.—To allow further time to complete the issuing and locating of Military Land Warrants.—To alter the time of holding the Sixth Circuit Court of the United States for the District of South Carolina.—To provide for the purchase and distribution of certain copies of the Digest of the Laws of the United States, by Thomas F. Gordon.—Making additional appropriations for the payment of the Revolutionary and other Pensioners of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.—Making appropriation for building light-houses and beacons, and placing buoys, and for improving harbors, and directing surveys.—To continue the present mode of suppling the Army of the United States. the present mode of suppling the Army of the United States.—Making additional appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.—Making additional appropriations for the support of Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.—Making addit. appropriation for the Military service of the U. States, for the year one thousand eight hundred & twenty-nine.—Authorizing the subscription of Stock in the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Co., and in the Dismal Swamp Canal Company.—Making provisions for the payment of Pensions to the widow and children of pensioners, in certain cases, and for other purposes.—Providing for the printing and binding sixty thousand copies of the abstract of Infantry Tactics; including maneuvres of Light Infantry and Riflemen, and for other purposes.—For the construction of the Cumberland Road westwardly of Zaneaville.—For the continuation of the Cumberland Road.—To authorize a subscription for stock, the present mode of suppling the Army of the United States Cumberland Road.—To authorize a subscription for stock, on the part of the United States, in the Louisville and Porton the part of the United States, in the Louisville and Portland Canal Company.—Resolution in relation to the survey and laying out a military road in the State of Maine.—Making additional appropriations for the support of the Navy of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.—To provide for the apprehension and delivery of deserters, from certain foreign vessels in the ports of the United States.—Making appropriations for the Indian Department for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.—Making appropriations for carrying into effect certain treaties with Indian tribes, and for holding a treaty with the Pottawatamies.—Making appropriations for the public buildings, and for other purposes.—To incorporate the Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown Steam Packet Company.—For the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road.—To authorize the President of the United States to cause the reserved lead mines in the State of Cumberland Road.—To authorize the President of the Unit-ed States to cause the reserved lead mines in the State of Missouri to be exposed at public sale, and for other purpo-ses.—Providing for ceding to the State of South Carolina the jurisdiction over, and the title to, a certain tract of land called Mount Dearborn, in the said State.—Making addi-tional appropriations for completing and repairing piers, for the improvement of certain harbors, and the navigation of certain rivers.—To authorize the President of the Uni-ted States to cause the reserved Salt Springs in the State of Missouri to be exposed to public sale.—Concerning the government and discipline of the Penitentiary in the District of Columbia.

Duties on Merchandize imported into Beston during the urth quarter, 1828-

\$999 999 69 American Vessels, Foreign Vessels, paying Am. rates of duty, 6,066 87 1,348 90 Foreign Vessels,

\$1,006,708 46

Corresponding quarter of last year \$846,066 31 159,942 15

Baron Humbolt, the celebrated traveller, now past his Saton Fundant, the coerated traveller, now past his sixtieth year, leaves Germany, the present spring, for Siberia, accompanied by professor G. Rose,—on a scientific expedition. It is presumed that they will extend their researches to the high land which separates India from the Russian empire.

New-York Banks.—The Bill for regulating the Banks New-York Banks.—The Bill for regulating the Banks of New-York, whose charters shall be renewed, and such as shall hereafter be incorporated, has passed in the Assembly, by a vote of 76 to 29. This bill establishes a perpetual Bank Fund, to be formed by the payment of a half of one per cent. per annum on the capital stock of each bank, until the fund shall amount to three per cent. on the whole capital; and this fund is to be inviolably applied to the payment of such portion of the debts, exclusive of the capital stock of any of the banks to which the law extends, which may become insolvent, as shall remain unpaid after applying its property and effects. Three Commissioners are to be appointed, one by the Governor and two by the Banks, whose duty it will be to visit and inspect the affairs of each bank, once in every four months.

Dai. Adv.

Renunciations .- Elder Randolph Streeter and Mr. Zeb-Renunciations.—Elder Randolph Streeter and Mr. Zebulon B. Bellows, of the Baptist church in Tully, N. Y. have renounced Free Masonry. Also Minot Thayer Esq. of Braintree, Masse, Alanson H. Peck, of Whiting, Vt.; George Brown, Daniel Squire, Philander Woodworth, Jonas Gilbert, Jr., and Lothrop Woodworth, all of Jefferson, Ashtabula Co. Ohio; Jabez Delano, of Windsor; Gideon Huntington, of Brookfield; Sylvanus Robinson, of Northfield; Jesse Smith, of Addison; Charles M. McKenzie, of Woodstock, Vt. and Col. John Hoar, of Monson, Mass.

The Masonic Lodge, Chapter, and Encampment in Rochester, as stated by the Craftsman, have returned their charters and dissolved their connexion as an institution.

Distillery .- The Upper Canada Advocate mentions the Distillery.—The Upper Canada Advocate mentions the instance of a man, who bought the apparatus of a distillery with the intention of commencing that business; but being awakened and converted, he thought of the evils of the employment, and converted such part of his purchase as would answer the purpose to the business of making potash.—"Now," says the Advocate, "he is supplying the destitute women of his neighborhood with the necessaries of life in exchange for asless, instead of preparing fire to destroy the reputation and constitution of their husbands and sons: in exchange, perhaps, for the last businel of grain, that suffering children and a broken-hearted wife were depending upon."

Opium-Eaters.—Can it be that a race of opium eaters are springing up among us? Such a thing is beginning to be whispered. Take the following as an example:—
"Some of the papers are advocating the culture of the opium poppy in this country. Its habitual use is more extensive among us than is publicly known; and its effects, though less violent, and more secret, are acarcely less pernicious than those of distilled spirits."
Turks and Mahonetans may well stupify their senses by eating opium, but why should the civilized inhabitants of a Christian country resort to such a measure?

The Road to Ruin.—A descendant of one of the most opulent and respectable families on Long Island, well educated and polished, became a much respected merchant in the city of New-York. He married a lady of refinement the city of New-York. He married a lady of refinement with an ample fortune, who proved a virtuous and affectionate wife and a kind mother to his children. Some months ago, his children Some months ago, his children brought, from time to time, various articles of property to a monied institution, to raise funds. There was first a watch, then a silver cup, then other articles of plate, then furniture, and clothing, &c. At last, when the time came that they must be redeemed or sold, the mother herself came to the office and said, "They must be sold. I cannot redeem them. I was born and brought up in affluence, but my husband took to drinking and gambling, and was ruined. Two months ago he left me, and I have not heard of him since. And now I do not know where I am to get my children bread for to-morrow."

N. Y. Obs. Abr.

The subscriber gratefully acknowledges the receipt of Thirty Bollars, from ladies of his Society to constitute him a life member of the Massachusetts Prison Discipline Society. It is his ardent desire that they may be among the happy number, to whom the Lord Jesus Christ will say on the day of judgment—I was in prison, and ye came unto me.

D. T. KIMBALL.

Ipswich, March 16, 1829.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

MISSES UPHAM & SMITH will commence the Spring Term of their School at Belleville (one mile from Newbury-port) on Wednesday, the 22d of April next. The course of instruction will embrace the Latin, French, and Italian Languages, Rhetoric, and Intellectual Philosophy, Arithmetic. Algebra, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Painting, and other branches of education usually attended to in female seminaries. Tuition will be from four to six dollars according to the studies which may be pursued. A dollars according to the studies which may be pursued. course of Chemical Lectures will be delivered in connexi

with the school.

Board in good families may be had at one dollar seventy Board in good families may be man at one toma section five cents per week.—Reference may be had to Rev. Dr. Dana, Rev. Mr. Dimmick, Newburyport; Rev. Mr. Wright, West Newbury; Rev. Mr. Miltimore, and Thomas Hale, Esq. Newbury.

Newbury, Ms. March 17, 1829.

CONCORD ACADEMY THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public that his School is now open for the reception of Boarding and Day Scholars; and that he will receive under his care pupils to be prepared for college, and such as desire to be instructed in the other branches of learning usually taught in the Academies and Schools in the vicinity. Particular at-

tention will be paid to the morals of his pupils, as well as tention will be paid to the morals of his pupils, as well as to their literary education.

Terms—\$5 per quarter. Board from \$1,75 to \$2, in families near the Academy or with the Preceptor.

PHINEHAS ALLEN, Preceptor.

Concord March 26, 1829.

#### CROCKER & BREWSTER,

47 Washington Street, have just published THE FAM-ILY MONITOR, or a Help to Domestic Happiness. By John Angell James, author of "Christian Father's Present," "Sunday School Teacher's Guide," "Christian Charity

"Sunday School Teacher's Gunce,
Explained," &c. 1 vol. 12mo.

"We are glad to receive this fresh token of Mr. James'
diligence and enlightened piety. His former publications
have been so useful and so acceptable, that we cannot but
his progressive authorship. His selections of rejoice in his progressive authorship. His selections of topics have been most happy, and in this particular there is no falling off in the present volume. A Family Monitor is in excellent idea. The subject is fertile: there is room for an excellent idea. The subject is fertile: there is room for both the judgment and the imagination to expand. To a man of feeling as Mr. James is, the field is most inviting.—
The volume is divided into seven chapters: 1. The Domestic Constitution and the Mutual Duties of Husbands and Wives.—2. The Special Duties of Husbands and Wives.—3. Some Remarks on the Formation of the Marriage Union.—4. The Duties of Parents.—5. The Duties of Children to their Parents.—6 The Duties of Musters.—7. The Duties of Series of Musters.—7. The Duties of Series of Musters.—7. The Putter of Series of Musters.—7. The Pu rents.—6 The Daties of Masters.—7. The Duties of Servants. We can conscientiously assure our readers, that this is a most instructive volume, which it were well if every Christian Family possessed. Upon the rights and privileges of Christian women, 4hr. James has said many of the most striking things we remember to have seen."—Evang. Mag. CHRISTIAN CHARITY EXPLAINED, or the Influ-

ence of Religion apon Temper stated, in an Exposition of the Thirteenth Chapter of the First Epistle to the Corinthi-ans. By John Angell James, Author of "Christian Fa-ther's Present," &c. &c. 1 vol. 12mo. Embellished with a Likeness of the Author. (55" Such a book as this was greatly needed; and we seemed to the form of the such as a smalled by a writer re-

(g). Such a book as this was greatly needed; and we are truly glad to find that it has been supplied by a writer so wise and enlightened as Mr. James. It is altogether one of the most interesting publications we have read for some time past, and we mistake if it does not greatly augment the well deserved reputation of the Author. It is an argumentative, evangelical, and eloquent exhibition of that great and absorbing topic, which is the glory of the Church on earth, and its perfect element in heaven."—Evangelical Magazine.

March 26.

CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR.—Quarterly Series.

CROCKER & BREWSTER are agents for the CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR, published Quarterly at New Haven, (Ct.) Each number shall contain on an average, 168 pages, making a volume of Six Hundred and Seventy-two Pages for the year.

The price is three collars per annum, payable on the delivery of the first number. If payment is delayed to the end of the year, the price will be four dollars. The number for March just received. Subscriptions solicited.

They are also agents for the BIBLICAL REPERTORY.—A Collection of Theological Tracts, published quarterly, at Princeton, (N. J.) Subscription, S4 per annum.

erly, at Princeton, (N. J.) Subscription, \$4 per annun terly, at Princeton, (N. J.) Subscription, \$4 per annum. The number for January, 1829, just received.—Contents. I. Flatt's Dissertation on the Deity of Christ. II. The Notes on Flatt's Dissertation. III. Mr. Hodge's Introductory Lecture. IV. The Bible a key to the Phenomena of the Natural World. V. Church Government in Prussia. VI. New Publications.

March. 26.

BAXTER'S CALL JUST published, by LINCOLN & EDMANDS, 59 Washington-Street. A new and beautiful stereotype edition of Baxter's Call, with Chalmers' Introductory Essay, and several Minor Works of Mr. Baxter, 18mo. with an ele-

several Minor Works of Mr. Baxter, 18mo. with an ele-grant frontispiece—4 dolls. a dozen, in boards—6 dolls. bound, gilt. This is the second of a series of practical works, now publishing by Lincoln & Edmands, to be enti-tled, the Christian Library.

33-This invaluable work has rendered signal benefit to the cause of Christ, and been the happy means of awaken-ing to multitudes; and it is now presented in a cheap and attracting form, and will no doubt excite the attention of charitable distributers of religious works. The testimonies to its inestinable worth are numerous. We select the fol-

charitable distributers of religious works. The testimonies to its ineatinable worth are numerous. We select the following from a Sermon delivered before the Society for promoting Religious Knowledge, by—

DR. RIFFON, OF LONDON.

"Banter's Call to the Unconverted has been a successful publication. The Call seems to have been the most useful of Mr. Banter's works. It was drawn up at the earnest request of Archbishop Usher. Six brothers in one family were conserted by it. Twenty thousand copies were request of Arehbishop USHER. Six brothers in one family were converted by it. Twenty thousand copies were printed in about a year, by the Author's consent. It was translated into French and Dutch, and learned foreigners in Poland, Hungary, and Helvetia, and in other parts, were very earnest to obtain it. In thirty-seven years, it passed into twenty-six editions. Mr. Elliot, the apostle of the Indians, when he had translated the Bible into their language, translated also for them the Call to the Unconverted. But I will terminate this article with a very flattering opinion of the value of the Call, on the authority of the late truly amiable Dr. Gibboss. Dr. Watts said to him, I would rather be the author of Baxter's Call to the Unconverted, than the author of Milton's Paradise Lost.'—This sweet singer in Israel being to competent a judge of the latter, his opinion is expressive of a superlative and almost unbounded esteem of the former of these publications."

The Publishers invite the attention of the Christian com-The Publishers invite the attention of the Christian committy to this neat and portable edition.

March 26

GOODRICH'S GREEK GRAMMAR. GOODRICH'S GREEK GRAMMAR,
Recently Published,—Elements of GREEK GRAMMAR,
by CHAUNCEY A. GOODRICH, Professor in Yale College.
Heretofore published as the Grammar of Casper Frederick
Hacketsberg. Fourth Edition, with important additions.
Certificate of President Day, of Yale College.
Candidates for admission into this College are examined
in Goodrich's Greek Grammar; and it is used as a text
Book, in the instruction of the class.

JERRHARD DAY, President.

JEREMIAH DAY, President.

In the present edition the accents have been introduced, and the principles (most useful for students) contained in the German Grammars of Buttman and Matthis have been incorporated. For sale by JAMES W. BURDITT, Courtered

CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR-Quarterly Series

CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR—Quarterly Series.
THIS work, containing on an average, one hundred and sixty eight pages of original matter to each number, will be published on the first day of March, June, September, and December;—price three dollars per annum, psyable on the delivery of the first number.

The Christian Spectator has now become the sole property of one of the conductors; and will hereafter be placed under the direction of the whole Board, as Associate Editors. This transfer of property has occasioned a delay in the publication of the first No., which will not, it is believed, occur a second time. The Conductors have received assurances of efficient support from gentlemen already know to the public as able and successful writers; and no efforts will be spared to render the Christian Spectator in its new form a powerful supporter of sound literature and evangelform a powerful supporter of sound literature and evangel

The public are invited to examine the first No. at the The public are invited to examine the first No. at the Bookstore of Messre. Crocker & Brewster, Boston; Dorr & Howland, Worcester; Whipple & Lawrence, Salem; Shirley & Hyde, Portland; J. S. & C. Adams, Amherst; S. Warrener & Son. Springfield; Simeon Butler, Northampton; and at the house of Hooker Leavitt, Esq. Greenfield.

4w

March 26.

WOODBRIDGE'S SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY. JUST Published, the Tenth Edition (revised) of the RUDIMENTS OF GEOGRAPHY, upon the principles of comparison and classification, accompanied by an Atlas of seven Maps and two Charts upon an improved plan, exhibiting the propagating Religious Geography.

of seven Maps and two Charts upon an improved plan, exhibiting the prevailing Religions, Government, Civilization, Climate and Temperature, Productions, &c. of all nations, at the present time—with the comparative size of Towas, Rivers and Mountains. By Rev. W.M. C. WOODERIDGE, A. M. Late Teacher in the American Asylum.

This Book, prepared by a gentleman of asknowledged ability, both as a teacher and a man of science and literature, upon a plan original, and corresponding in a high degree, "with the laws of the mind" to aid the memory; has obtained an unprecedented introduction throughout the United States. Upwards of 20,000 copies are sold annually, and the demand is increasing. Experience, the test of merit, has proved that, by the peculiar plan adopted, more intelligence and a greater amoust of knowledge can be drawn from this work and retained in the mind, than can be procured from any similar work.

intelligence and a greater amount of knowledge can be drawn from this work and retained in the mind, than can be procured from any similar work.

Recommendations approving the plan and execution of the work, have been received from the following highly respectable sources:—The American Journal of Science by Benj. Silliman, Prof. in Yale College; the N. American Review; Rt. Rev. T. C. Brownell, President of Washington College; Channeey A. Goodrich, and I. L. Kingsley, Professors in Yale Collge; Rev. Zephaniah Swift Moore, late President of Amherat College; E. Kellogg and C. Dewey, Professors in Williams College; De Witt Clinten, late Governor of the State of New-York.

The plan of this work was formed in 1813 and the copyright secured, August, 1820; since which period other Geographical works have, it is thought, unjustifiably adopted in some degree the peculiar plan of this system.

Also—Recently published, the Second Edition of the UNIVERSAL GEOGRAPHY, Ancient and Modern, upon the plan of the School Geography, for the use of Colleges and the higher classes in Academies and Schools, accompanied by both modern and ancient Atlases, adapted expressly to the work. Modern Geography by W. C. WOODBEIDGE. Ancient Geography by W. WILLARD. For sale at the publishers prices, by JAMES W. BURDITT, and RICHARDSON & LORD, Boston.

Gleow Feb. 26.

6teow Feb. 26.
THE FEMALE INSTITUTE, OAKSVILLE, SITUATED on the Newburyport Turnpike, three miles from Boston, in the southerly part of Malden, on a hill about a mile from the bridge, commanding a prospect of Nahant and the sea, of the City and the surrounding towns, with extensive and retired grounds planted with fruit trees and flowers; few Establishments for Education offer superior cal advantages.

The Domestic and Literary Departments will be entirely

distinct.

The house and grounds have been fitted up in the most comfortable, convenient and elegant manner. Mr. and Mrs. Newell will superintend the Domestic Establishment, and for daughters entrusted to her care Mrs. Newell will exercise ost scrupulous and parental attention to their health, con rt, manners and morals. Board will be \$1,75 per week-

fort, manners and morats. Board white \$1,70 per weekand to those who may have it done there, the price of washing will be 30 cents per week.

Daily Newburyport stages pass the Institute, morning
and evening, and further arrangements will be made with a
Proprietor of them. Its vicinity to Charlestown and the
City of Boston, will facilitate the probable desire of parents
that their children with thom workly and to attend to to have their children with them weekly and to attend to the arrangement of their clothes at home;—while frequent visits will be very easy.—For extraordinary occasions, there

visits will be very easy.—For extraordiary occasions, there will always be conveniences of conveyance provided.

The Literary Departments will be conducted by THEODORE RUSSELL JENCKS, whose advantages have been, those of the best Liberal Education in this country, travelling in Europe, and having been engaged in Instruction, and in an establishment in the State of New York, similar to this. Whenever necessary, the best assistant Instructers will be employed; and there will be furnished every facility of Library, Apparatus, &c. for the interest and improvement of the outline. paratus, &c, for the interest and improvement of the pupils Mr. and Mrs. Jencks will reside at the Institute.

The course of Study is divided into three Departments and the prices of each, as well as the extra branches, are PRIMARY DEPARTMENT. Learning to read-Fire

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT. Learning to read—First principles of Arithmetic—Writing on slates—Elements of Figures or Linear Drawing—Plain sewing—and Spelling. For instruction in any or all of these branches \$5,50 pr term. Second Department. Writing on paper—Making pens—Arithmetic—Chronology and Ancient and Modern Geography—Elements of Language—Natural Philosophy—Chemistry with Physiology and Geology—Short course of Botany—Natural History—Mental Philosophy—Elecution —Moral Philosophy—Composition of abstracts from Dictation and Reading. For Instruction in any or all of these branches \$8,25 per term; and those entering this 2nd Depart, will, if necessary, receive Instruction in the branches of part. will, if necessary, receive Instruction in the branches of

DEPARTMENT. English Grammar-Taste THERD DEPARTMENT. English Grammar-Taste— Criticism and English Literature—Accounts—Original Com-position—Civil Polity—Religion historically—History and Education. For Instruction in any or all of these branches \$9,50 per term;—and those entering this third Depart, will, if necessary, receive instruction in the branches of the Let

and 2nd Departments.

The following extra branches will be taught to those whose Parents may desire it—French—Italian or Spanish, at \$4,-75 per term. Cutting and making of Garments, \$3,25 per term. Lace working, \$2,75 per term. Perspective Drawing, at \$3, per term. Mr. Jencks will also select Teachers, in Music and other accomplishments, to attend at the Lacitate theorem, where Parents shall desire it. d 2nd Departments

Institute those pupils whose Parents shall desire it.

Though productive of some trouble, yet as by far the most eligible method and the cheapest to Parents, Mr. Jeneks furnishes all books and sationary at a lower rate than can be purchased by the individual pupils.

It is considered necessary to the advantage of the pupils have then cuter for two terms at least, and to have the

to have them enter for two terms at least, and to have the progress through the studies of the Departments regular, but, for accommodation, Parents can choose for their daughters priance, any study and any Department, and having en-tithey will be regularly advanced (unless the Parents ex-s a wish to the contrary) as soon as they are thoroughly

press a wish to the contrary) as soon as they are thoroughly versed in the preceding.

There will be in 12 months,—four terms of 12 weeks each, with no deductions except in cases of sickness, and four weeks vacation. Instruction will commence at the Institute on the 14th of April at the end of the Spring vacation, and on the 14th of October at the end of the Fall vacation.

Parents or friends can address the young Ladies (mentioning they are at the Institute) at the Post Office Charlestown, Mass, whence arrangements will be made to forward letters or bundles immediately—it will be the same with communications to either of the subscribers, or they will be happy to see Parents and friends at the Institute.

Theodore Russel Jences.

Joseph W. Newell.

JOSEPH W. NEWELL.

JOSEPH W. NEWELL.

We have the honor to refer to the following gentlemen.

Boston,—Rev. Dr. Wm. Jenke, Rev. Mr. Pierpont,
Lemuel Pope, Esq., John Binney, Esq., C. P. Curtis, Esq.
Charles G. Loring, Esq., G. F. Thayer, Esq., Charles
Cleveland, Esq.—Charlestoen, Rev. Dr. Fay, Rev. Mr.
Walker, Rev. Mr. Everett, Dr. A. R. Thompson, Dr. J.
Stearns Hurd, Chester Adams, Esq., Elias Phinney, Esq.,
Thos. J. Goodwin, Esq.—Malden, Rev. Cornelius B.
Everest, Rev. Mr. Cobb, Dr. Ephin. Buck, Win. Barrett,
Esq., Charles Lewis, Esq.—Salem, Rev. B. Emerson,
Rev. Charles W. Upham.

COTTON EACTORY.

COTTON FACTORY.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a Cotton Factory situated about one mile east of Ashburnham Village, on the road from Keene to Boston. Said Factory stands on the north branch of the Nashua, a competent stream, fed by a large natural Pond, has about 20 feet head and fall, contains 500 spindles, with sufficient preparation for the same, all in

Complete repair.

Also, one and an half acre of land, on which is a large and well finished dwelling house, well calculated for boarding, harn, wood-house, and a waste-house for the Factory.— Terms liberal and made easy for the purchaser.
Fitchburg, March 26, 1829. eop\* IVERS JEWETT.

BOY WANTED. BOY WANTED.

WANTED in a retail Hardware Store, an active LAD about 14 years of age, who writes a good hand and is quick at figures. One whose parents reside in the city would be preferred. Inquire at this office.

March 26. NEW SCHOOL IN BOSTON.

MISS BORDMAN informs her friends and the public

MISS EORDMAN informs her friends and the public, that she proposes to commence a school, for the instruction of Young Ladies and Misses, on Monday, 6th of April, in Central Court, near Avon Place.

The sciences taught and terms of Tuition are as follow: for Reading, Orthography, Chirography, Arithmetic, Geography with the use of Maps and Globes, History, English Grammar, Rhetoric, Composition, and plain Needle-work, SS per Quarter.

Natural and Moral Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronmy, Drawing Maps, Painting on Paper, Velvet, &c., and Ornamental Needle-work, including the above, S12 per Quarter.

For further information, Miss Bordman would refer those Parents who are disposed to patronize this School, to the Rev. Dr. Wisser, Francis Welsh, Esq. Rev. Louis Dwight, Deas, Nathaniel Willis, Johs Tappan, Esq. Dea. James Loring.

Boston, March 2, 1829.

BRADFORD ACADEMY.

THE first Summer Term of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, April 22. Instruction will be given by the same Teachers, as in former seasons. There will be two terms of 13 weeks each, separated by a vacation of two weeks.

Tuition in the female department \$5 per term.

Misses in the preparatory class 3 do.
Tuition in the Male Apartment 4 do.
Tuition to be padd at entrance.
By order of the Board of Trustees,

Bradford Academy, March 14, 1829 TOPSFIELD ACADEMY.

TOPSFIELD ACADEMY.

THE Spring Term will commence on Wednesday, 29th day of April next. The female department will then be resumed under the instruction of Miss Ans Cofkan, who has been an able, exportenced, and successful teacher in Pembroke Academy, N. H. The male department will continue under the unition of Mr. Francis Vose; who will also exercise a general supervision over the other. The course of instruction will be similar to that pursued in Academies of the first respectability. Particular attention will be given to persons, who may wish to be qualified as instructers of schools. Drawing, the projection of Maps, as at the use of the Globes will receive that attention their importance demand. The study of Philosophy and Astronomy will be facilitated by the aid of Lectures. The year will be divided into three terms; two of fifteen and one of fourteen weeks.—Tuition \$16 a year, and in the same proportion for one term. French, and the other ornamental branches will be an additional expense.—Board in respectable families can be had on reasonable terms.

Reference may be made to Rev. Brown Emerson, Rev. John Brazer, Stephen C. Phillips, Esq. and John Dike, Salem; and Rev. Samuel Green, Boston.

By order of the Trustees,

Jeremiah Stone, See'y.

Topafield, March 9, 1829.

6w

NORIVICH FEMALE ACADEMY.

Topsfield, March 9, 1829. 6w

NORWICH FEMALE ACADEMY.

THIS Institution was opened in July last under the superintendence of the Rev. DANIEL HEMENWAY. It is the object of the Trustees to furnish every facility for the attainment of as thorough a female education, as can be obtained in the best Female Seminaries in the country. For this purpose a large and convenient brick edifice has been exected, containing a spacious school room—also lecture, drawing and recitation rooms. Its location is on a pleasant eminence, affording a fine view of the river and adjacent contry, and possessing all the advantages of retirement and good air, at the same time that it is near the boarding houses and place of business.

place of business.

Mr. Hemenway will devote his whole time to the instruc-

Mr. Hemenway will devote his whole time to the instruction of the pupils—a course of chemical lectures will be delivered during the term—well qualified female assistants are employed—maps, globes, philosophical and chemical apparatus, furnished.

The Spring Term will commence the first Wednesday in May, and continue 15 weeks. Tuition §8 per Term for English branches; an additional charge for Latin, French, Music and Painting.—Board including washing, §2 pr. week. By order of the Trustees, JOSEPH WILLIAMS, See'y. References in Boston,—Rev. Messrs, Rand, Edwards, Green and Wisner; and the Hon. Samuel Hubbard.

Norwich, Conn. March 6, 1829. eop6w

INSTRUCTION.

J. A. PERRY proposes opening a school on Monday the 6th of April next, at her residence in North Bridgewater, (opposite Rev. Mr. Goldsbury's Meeting-house,) for the reception of Young Ladies, who may be taught the following branches, viz.: Reading, Orthography and Defining, Penmanship, Geography, Grammar, History, Rhetoric, Composition, Philosophy, Astronomy, Arithmetic, Elements of Chemistry, Botany, Use of Globes, and the French Language.

guage.

Also—Plain Sewing, Lace and Muslin Embroidery, Rug
Work, Gold Lace-work, Purse, Net, and Bead-work on
Velvet and Canvass, Painting on Velvet, Satin and Paper,
Map drawing, &c.—Stationary and materials for work will

be supplied if requested.

Price of tuition from 2 to 4 dollars per quarter. Board on reasonable terms. -- Reserence to

Rev. DANIEL HUNTINGTON, N. Bridgewater. Rev. John Goldsbury, Elian Whitman, Esq. Daniel Noves, Boston.

BOARDING SCHOOL IN WATERTOWN. BOARDING SCHOOL IN WATERTOWN.

THE subscriber having taken a large, retired, and commodious house, pleasantly situated between the village of Watertown and 'Angier's Corner,' in Newton, about six miles from Boston, intends to open a School for Lads and Misses, on Wednesday, the 15th of April next.

Instruction will be given in the common and higher branches of an English education, with particular reference to the practical business of life. Particular attention will be paid to their morals and deportment.

TERMS—for board and tuition, for those under ten years, two dollars per week, and for those over ten, two and a last.

The patronage of gentlemen in Boston, and its vicinity who wish to educate their children in the country, is repectfully solicited.

Reference may be had to T. Bigelow, Esq. Watertown, Rev. Dr. Homer, Rev. Mr. Bates, Rev. Mr. Grafton, Rev. Mr. Baury, and William Jackson, Esq., Newton, and Rev. Dr. Worcuster, Brighton.

Watertown, March 12, 1829.

1PSWICH FEMALE ACADEMY.

IPSWICH FEMALE ACADEMY This Academy, continued under the superintendence of Miss Grant, will be opened for the reception of young ladies, on Wednesday the 22nd of April next. The course of studies, and the plan of instruction will be essentially beane, that were pursued the last year. The summer term will comprise two quarters of twelve weeks each, separated has a receiting of two works.

will comprise two quarters of the comprise two quarters of the part of two weeks.

Tuttion, for those over 12 years of age, \$6 a quarter, for those under 12, \$3, to be paid at entrance. Board, \$1,75 a week, exclusive of fuel.

CHARLES KIMEALL Lander, Feb. 19, 1829.

12—15 Secretary NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice that he has purchased all the stock in trade of the late ELIAS MAYNARD, in

former partner, and having formed a copartnership with PP EDWARD NOVES, who has been in the store for the 's ix years, will e MAYNARD & NOYES, all the branches of business carried on by them for several years past; and will be happy still to receive the patronage so long enjoyed in the sale of Drugs and Medicines, Soda, Rochelle and Seidlitz Powders, Ink Powder, Ink, &c. DANIEL NOYES,

Boston, March 13, 1829. tf HARD WARE & WINDOW GLASS. JOHN ADAMS, Main Street, Charlestown, near the quare,—Has for sale an extensive and valuable assertment

Square,—Itas in said in Cattlery.

At so — 250 Boxes Window Glass of various sizes and qualities.

4w\* March 19.

MARK NEWMAN,

INTENDING to enlarge his buiness as a Bookseller, requests those persons, who are indebted to him by Notes of Accounts of more than two years standing, to make immediate payment. Remittances may be made by mail, post paid Just published,—Dr. Porter's Sermon on Presumption Shortical Man; and Beckwick's Dissuasive, 2d edi or Skeptical Men; and Beckwick's Dissuasive, 2d e tion, enlarged.

6w Andover, March 19 FRAME MEETING HOUSE FOR SALE.

FRAME MEETING HOUSE FOR SALE.
THE Meeting House in Salem Street, belonging to, an occupied by the "First Baptist Clurch and Society," to be removed in May next, or as soon as the Meeting House we recting for them in Hanover Street, shall be completed. Said House measures 77 by 57 feet, is built of gos materials, and it is believed the Timber is nearly all soun particularly the Roof, which is built in a thorough mann—A fine opportunity is afforded to a Society in the count wishing to build, as it can conveniently be made smalls if desired.

Also for Sale the Vestry, contiguous to said Meeting-list measuring about 40 by 20 feet—for further particulars, it

Amount of San and Very Conference of Commercial and Cr Streets, Icaron Maconberg, No. 13, Broad Str Samuel Beals, No. 31, Hanover St. tf. March

PEW FOR SALE.

A WALL PEW in the Rev. Dr. Beecher's Me. 1600 House, farnished with cushion and carpet, for sale. 250. March 250.

no Our last pa RELIGIO

NO. 15...

REVIEW of a Re referred the see on the Sabbath, States, Jemuar

The Report, ment, would be tion. No devi-been more com prevent sympath epithets, for the duty. Jeremia charged with tr sus was charge to have the charge them up in ing them up in out dogs to bark and papal pen Vice and irreli themselves in throw their own and State' has, all the changes lives of the au their efforts har founded suspic of infidelity, h government, an would be indeed too, of a most "the entering government" a social and politic would be a lega sounds of liber tious and irrelig naught the Sal dispensable to t tions; and rel and pour out the ments in the ear pelled with the It was said of I Belial, that a m really, it would

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McKean, ch ces and post sentiments, points of co document um which ev citizens, who and vindicates so illiberally the Senate. "The men rous sources fro ber and respect

Committee and spectful consideration in the stronger express numbers, the way The Report

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